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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE first week of the new year is still a sort of prolongation of holiday-time, happy in its freedom from events. The holidays which have passed have been a time of general rejoicing and happiness, to judge from the external signs of the popular feeling. There is some reason to hope that Americans are growing in the capacity to enjoy such occasions, and that the white race on this continent is less content to have the genuine enjoyment of life monopolized by American citizens of African descent. Christmas and New Year's Day are taking a firmer place in popular regard. While holidays derived from local events of our natural history tend to loosen their grasp on popular observance,—that which commemorates our independence being now the only survivor out of many like it,—these festivals which we have in common with Christendom at large are striking a deeper root. This is not a matter for unqualified rejoicing. The lapse of Evacuation Days and "Cornwallises" marks the fact of the relative decline of the political spirit in America. They were kept with gusto by men whose chief interest in life was their country. In the last sixty years, other interests—literary, scientific, religious and artistic,—have come into prominence, and necessarily have detracted from the concentration of public attention on politics. The question for the future of America is the elevation of these others to the rank of national and political interests, so that those who take them up shall be the better citizens for so doing. As yet, we have not reached this point. Even our religiousness does little for citizenship.

ONE unmistakable sign of the present holiday season is the growth of a popular love for the beautiful and of the means of gratifying it. It is the fashion to laugh at the æsthetic people, whom Mr. GILBERT and Mr. DU MAURIER have caricatured so cleverly. But, after all, it is only a matter of degree between Mr. *Cimabue Brown* and the average citizen. Forms and colors which were the fashion ten years ago are no longer salable, simply because the popular eye has discovered their essential ugliness. They are gone, no more to come back than is the habit of tattooing the human skin. It is not merely a shift of fashion we are witnessing. It is a sharper and more intelligent definition of the lines of good taste, within which fashion must move for the future. Sage-greens and old china may go to limbo after many another popular fancy. Yet people have learned during their reign to distinguish between colors and combinations which are and which are not permissible, and between ornament which is constructed and construction which is ornamented. They have learned to look on articles of use with reference to the relation of that use to color and to ornamentation. We may have reactions against some rules which were laid down rigidly and were regarded as infallible. But we have made gains which will not perish.

MR. BREWSTER takes an early opportunity to announce that he means business in the prosecution of the Star Route cases; and Mr. HOWE tells us that, although a GRANT man, he recognizes no distinction between Stalwart Republicans and any other sort, that being a distinction which has not reached Wisconsin. Both announcements will gratify the public, which is also waiting to hear the names of the new Secretaries of the Interior and the Navy,—if Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN is still to retain the Army. Rumor names Mr. SARGENT of California as the coming Secretary of the Interior. We sincerely hope that rumor is as much mistaken in this instance as it has been in several other guesses with regard to Mr. ARTHUR's intentions. Mr. SARGENT is known to history chiefly as the author of the measure throwing open our waste lands to settlement for irrigation in any quantities the pre-

emptors may designate. The bill may have been both wise and honest, although there is room for doubt on both points. At any rate, its practical operation was found to be such that the Department of the Interior saw fit to suspend its operation. To place Mr. SARGENT in the Secretaryship of the Interior would be to give the country a Secretary whose personal interest is believed to lie in the direction of a decision which may prove exceedingly injurious to the interests of the country. It may be that the law is all right; but the final decision to that effect should come from some other Secretary of the Interior than Mr. SARGENT. His appointment under the circumstances would have the look of a job.

THAT we are to have a navy worthy of the name seems to be a very general expectation. But what shape it is to take is not so easily settled. On this point, the experience of other countries is worth much less to us than might be supposed. The giant iron and steel clad vessels in the naval service of Great Britain and other countries have still to stand the severest tests of their usefulness, while in these piping days of peace they show an unhappy facility at getting into trouble, and even going to the bottom with all hands. The Naval Construction Board recommends the construction of steel ships with great powers of speed and sufficiently heavy armature, and this recommendation has been transmitted to Congress. This and every step now possible to us must be a step into the dark. But it seems to be a step in the most reasonable direction. A subordinate of the Navy Department criticises the proposition on the ground that such vessels could make no impression upon the huge hulks of the foreign iron-clads, as to strike them would be like running on a rock, and he maintains that such ships must be able to act as rams, or they will be worth little. He seconds the proposition to follow the precedent set by the "Monitor" in 1861, holding that a single gun mounted in such a way as to secure it from the fire of the enemy would be the best instrument of a defensive warfare. For harbor purposes, such as the "Monitor" served, the single-gun-boat might be very useful. But, as there is some expectation of having our flag made visible on the high seas before this decade expires, the plan of the Naval Construction Board seems preferable to this.

As to the national indebtedness, we now have a statement covering one-half of the current fiscal year. With the end of December, six months have passed since its beginning at July 1st, and a fair estimate may be made of the rate at which the public debt is diminishing. The reduction during December is given at \$12,793,623.56, and during the half year at \$75,107,094.89. This, then, means that the year's results will include the extinction of one hundred and fifty millions of debt. It means that our annual surplus is greater than, or at least equal to, the amount collected through the war tax system of "internal revenue." It means that our other revenues, by themselves, are nearly or quite enough. It means that, in less than three years, at this rate, we shall have paid every dollar of bonded debt now payable, and shall have no more available for payment for six years and eight months thereafter. It means that we are paying off the whole national bonded debt at a rate that would, if it were maintained, and if the bonds could all be paid, see the last of it extinguished by 1890. It means, in fact, that we are gathering in an enormous excess of revenue, and, being now at a point where we can only a little longer use it for a good purpose, all sorts of jobs are being contrived to absorb it. Where the public cash is, there will the lobbyists gather together.

WHILE the showing of our foreign trade during 1881 is, on the whole, fairly good, this character is given it by the heavy exports of

the first six months. Since July 1st, the business has not been good. Except for the foundation previously laid, we should make at the end of the calendar year an unsatisfactory exhibit. An official statement of the Treasury Department just issued presents statistics of the foreign commerce for the month of November, for the five months since July 1st, and for the eleven months of 1881. These show very distinctly how the tide has been setting in against us, and how seriously we have fallen off by comparison with the great export business of the first half of 1881. Thus, the excess of our exports of merchandise over our imports of the same was:

For the month ended November 30th, 1881,	\$13,399,439
For the month ended November 30th, 1880,	35,899,226
For the five months ended November 30th, 1881,	45,608,717
For the five months ended November 30th, 1880,	110,108,223

This exhibits the falling off as between the latter half of 1881 and the same of 1880. But the same thing is made still more definite by the figures of our exports and imports by months during the two years. Thus, the movements of merchandise each way for 1880 and 1881 (eleven months in each case,) were:

EXPORTS.			
	1881.	1880.	Changes.
January, . . .	\$74,078,962	\$66,997,173	Inc. \$7,081,789
February, . . .	67,733,807	59,956,673	Inc. 7,777,134
March, . . .	85,068,794	77,350,547	Inc. 7,718,247
April, . . .	70,885,615	70,560,538	Inc. 325,077
May, . . .	64,140,179	65,666,477	Dec. 1,526,298
June, . . .	63,460,279	72,132,304	Dec. 8,682,025
July, . . .	63,033,615	71,015,569	Dec. 7,981,954
August, . . .	67,514,718	67,192,656	Inc. 322,062
September, . . .	62,491,379	71,225,897	Dec. 8,734,518
October, . . .	68,018,646	85,687,254	Dec. 17,668,608
November, . . .	70,060,054	83,008,120	Dec. 12,948,066

Total of eleven months, \$756,476,048 \$790,793,208

IMPORTS.			
	1881.	1880.	Changes.
January, . . .	\$45,284,858	\$55,208,488	Dec. \$9,923,630
February, . . .	47,759,493	55,647,477	Dec. 7,887,978
March, . . .	60,709,174	70,886,561	Dec. 10,177,387
April, . . .	59,179,614	74,366,455	Dec. 15,186,841
May, . . .	55,503,722	64,876,680	Dec. 9,372,958
June, . . .	58,920,809	60,514,563	Dec. 1,593,754
July, . . .	52,422,679	57,304,982	Dec. 4,882,303
August, . . .	61,731,293	56,265,063	Inc. 5,466,230
September, . . .	55,713,802	53,228,651	Inc. 2,485,151
October, . . .	58,981,306	54,023,683	Inc. 4,957,623
November, . . .	56,660,615	47,108,894	Inc. 9,551,721

Total of eleven months, \$612,867,365 \$649,431,491

These figures show that the outgo continued to increase up to the end of May, and then (as compared with 1880,) steadily fell off, while the incoming merchandise made a decrease until the end of July, and since has enlarged. On the whole, the eleven months show still a balance of \$143,608,683 in our favor for 1881, (eleven months,) as against \$141,361,717 for the corresponding time of 1880, and this would be considered very satisfactory, if it were not, unfortunately, that the existing tendencies are in favor of more buying and less selling. Thus, looking at the last three months of the eleven given above, it will be seen that we steadily rose in purchases and fell in sales. The three months, September, October and November, show these aggregates, as compared with the same in 1880:

	1881.	1880.	Changes.
Exports, . . .	\$200,570,079	\$23,992,127	\$139,351,792 Decrease.
Imports, . . .	171,355,723	154,361,228	16,994,495 Increase.

In both directions, therefore, the three autumn months did badly for us. The decrease of sales and increase of purchases made an aggregate shifting of the balance of business amounting to over fifty-six millions of dollars (\$56,345,687), which for a single quarter is quite enough certainly. To maintain that tendency for a year would be to strike down completely the balance of trade in our favor. The interesting question, therefore, is how much farther the increased buying abroad is to be maintained, and how soon we shall resume the free sending out of our breadstuffs.

ON the 11th of this month, the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania meet to determine the time of holding a State Convention. On the next day, the radical Independents of this State, who supported Mr WOLFE's candidacy last November, will hold an informal State Convention to discuss the propriety of putting a full ticket in the field. The meaning of this last movement is that the Independent Republicans do not mean to sit tamely under the control of Mr. CAMERON and Mr. QUAY. They have to take the initiative in order to grow, and they mean to take it. Every man in the State knows that, regardless of the protest of the Independents represented by Mr. STEWART and Mr. LEE, "the slate is fixed" for the next Convention, and the delegates already in part selected, without the slightest reference to the popular will. "Reform within the party" is a cry which has heretofore proved the safety of the "machine." It carries now no terror into their ranks. They do fear a movement which makes no terms with them, and which is enlisting, on the one hand, the great interests of the Commonwealth, and, on the other, the rising generation of voters. They know that to be the little cloud which betokens the coming storm.

As to the early gathering of the Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, Chairman COOPER explains in his newspaper that it is not intended to take "a snap judgment" on the party action. His paragraph most notably referring to the subject says:

"It certainly was the purpose of the Chairman, in calling the meeting for Wednesday next, to allow for at least three months' preparation for the State Convention, and yet to have sufficient time after the meeting of the Convention for the prosecution of a vigorous campaign by the State Committee which is to follow; so that the State Convention can be held as late as the middle of May, and allow four months for preparation and five months for the campaign."

This being an official assurance of the Chairman of the Committee, it will be interesting to observe how exactly the programme decided upon next week shall correspond with its terms. With the experience of 1880 as a guide, it will not do to depend implicitly upon anything not signed, sealed and delivered. Senator CAMERON is said to have explained to Mr. DAVIES that he would have insisted on his nomination for State Treasurer, but that he was "over-ruled." Perhaps Chairman COOPER may be overruled by his Committee.

To the extreme demoralization of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania last November, General BAILY owed his election as State Treasurer. Mr. WOLFE's fifty thousand would have pinned him against the wall, but there was no wall for them to pin him to. It was as unsubstantial as the canvas granite of a stage scene. At present, there seems to be some prospect that those Democrats who have the sense to perceive the interior weakness of their party, and have, too, the courage and persistence to begin its reformation, may struggle to the front through the gangs of ward corruptionists and precinct shoulder-hitters. In Philadelphia, where the venality and treachery are greatest,—and where, by means of these, General BAILY's election was chiefly accomplished,—the friends of Mr. PATTISON, the present Controller, are pushing, with apparent success, a movement to nominate him for Governor. Such a nomination, if accomplished at all, will be made over the heads of a great many adverse influences, open and secret; but it is being pushed by some, at least, of the men under whose leadership Pennsylvania Democracy would be sure to acquire more cleanliness, and possibly achieve more success. Mr. PATTISON in Philadelphia would be stronger than his party, and in the State generally would be as strong.

THERE are now indications that the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which, as we mentioned a fortnight ago, was being temptingly shown to the anti-"machine" jurists, with intimations to each that such a prize might come to him, if he behaved himself, is now in a fair way to be "slated," with the Governorship and the Internal Affairs Office. The gentleman to whom it is understood Mr. CAMERON has decided to hand the honor is Mr. WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, and an acceptance by him will leave only one nomination unfixed—that of Lieutenant-Governor. As we have heretofore mentioned, this office has little pay and less political influence, except so far as the membership in the Board of Pardons may influence politics; possibly, the



wing of the party which Senator STEWART and his Committee of Eight are laboring for might yet secure this, upon condition of their thoroughly good conduct. It is very evident, however, that the real business to be done by the State Convention—"about the middle of May," in Mr. COOPER's words,—will be very moderate in amount, unless Senator STEWART and his committee get the masses in motion exceedingly soon.

It is with some alarm that the people of Pennsylvania observe that their treasury, like that of the nation, is beginning to overflow with a surplus of revenue. If we had a State Government worthy of our confidence,—not one made up of innocents and those who can use them,—it would be a source of gratification, as promising the removal of our very moderate debt, the reduction of taxes, and greater efficiency in some departments of State management. As it is, the surplus excites no other emotion than the satisfaction which attends every sign of our general prosperity and the purpose to reduce it by the reduction of taxation. The State Board of the Revision of Taxes very properly recommends the removal of the taxes which now fall on the capital stock of some of our corporations. We say some of them, for the law for the creation of companies with limited responsibility was so constructed as to exempt these corporations practically from taxation; so that we have the anomaly of taxing the safer and exempting the less secure corporations. As the Board says, the State no longer has the pre-eminence it once possessed as a manufacturing Commonwealth. The shift of the centre of population Westward carries that of manufacture also; and, unless we are careful to remove all needless burdens from these corporations, they will locate themselves outside our State. It is one of the disadvantages of our many and separate systems of State taxation, that each State is forced to compete with the rest in matters of this kind.

It is a curious instance of the bitter and relentless spirit of our partisan conflicts, that the Democrats of the New York Legislature, although they have a majority in both houses, are not able to organize the lower house. Mr. KELLY has a following just large enough to cancel the majority of the regular Democrats, and, unless he is conciliated, he will allow no election. The wise and sensible thing would be for the Republicans to support some regular Democratic candidate, instead of putting forward one of their own. If the choice of the Democratic caucus be objectionable, then let them take the best and least partisan man they can find in the Democratic ranks. They could thus satisfy the public that they think more of its interests than they do of the merely partisan aspect of a case. And they would set a precedent which might be of use to them whenever their majority was embarrassed by a similarly factious minority. They have nothing to hope from Mr. KELLY. They dare not take up his candidate, and he dare not take up theirs. Acting on strictly party lines secures nothing but the delay of the public business.

THE New York committee for the reception and erection of Mr. BARTHOLDI's colossal statue of Liberty are in need of a quarter million of dollars for the erection of a suitable pedestal. They ask subscriptions from the whole country for the purpose. We do not see any justification of this appeal. New York is not the capital of the country. The fortification of her harbor is a matter of national concern; its ornamentation is her own. Although she has more spare cash than any other city in America, her refusal to subscribe to an object as national as the Centennial celebration showed that she is about the last place to have any claim to such a subscription as this.

THE year has opened with a singularly weak condition of the market for railroad shares. Partly this is due to the uncertainty as to the effect of the war of rates upon the receipts of the great trunk lines. Partly it is an unavoidable reaction against the excessive speculations in these shares. But something, no doubt, is due to the feeling of uncertainty and instability produced by some recent disclosures of transactions in New York. Everyone remembers the use made of courts and judges in the days when Mr. TWEED and Mr. JAMES FISK were the great magnates on the banks of the Hudson. Those gentlemen kept courts and judges for their own private use. Injunctions were granted at dead of

night by judges sitting in private offices, and upon *ex parte* statements merely. It was hoped, however, that this sort of procedure had come to an end. It now appears that, in the transactions by which a knot of operators got possession of the elevated railroads of New York, a judge and a public prosecutor played a disgraceful part. They were used by the operators to force down the price of the stock of the Manhattan Company, and thus get it into the hands of the clique. This was done by injunctions, by sham prosecutions, and by dissolution of injunctions, as fast as the varying fortunes of the market made each step necessary. It seems that the operators are beyond the reach of the law. They maintained at every step that "law honesty" which more conscientious people call masked roguery. And they plead this in reply to the charges which have been made. But the State of New York owes it to the country to punish officials whose misconduct has been an injury to other communities besides that which these men were appointed to guard.

THE railroads have been trying to get the right of way through so much of the Indian Territory as belongs to the Choctaw Nation, and, with the friendly help of the Interior Department, one of them has succeeded in effecting a bargain. There is some grumbling at the powerlessness of the national Government to confer the right of way in this instance. But the treaties recognize the sovereignty of the Choctaw Nation over its reservations; and, however unwise it was to make such treaties, they must be maintained until the Choctaws relinquish them voluntarily. It is pleasant to observe that in this instance the Interior Department discharged its duty as the guardian of Indian interests very faithfully, although there was some excuse for taking offence at the manner in which the interests of the successful road were advocated without notice to the Department. Mr. KIRKWOOD has no better intentions than Mr. SCHURZ had, but he does manage to avoid friction better.

THE trial of GITEAU seems at last to be approaching its conclusion. On Wednesday, the testimony was finished, Judge Cox having decided against a motion of Mr. SCOVILLE to hear additional witnesses as to the alleged insanity of the assassin. The prosecution then submitted their law points to the Court, but, as the defence did not have their's ready, the court was adjourned until Saturday. There is a prospect of further delay over the speeches of counsel and in the argument of the questions of law. It is even intimated that an objection to the jurisdiction is yet to be made, and that ex-Judge MERRICK will argue this at length. Nothing illuminates this unpleasant proceeding except the hope of its termination; but this has been so long postponed as to deepen the feeling of disgust at home and increase the expression of surprise abroad. Foreign critics present us abundant and continual remarks upon what they regard as the gross improprieties of the trial; but these, though they have been simply intolerable, are felt at home to be but a minor matter compared with the shock experienced in contemplating such a proceeding as a sequel to the heroic tragedy that closed on the 19th of September.

NUMEROUS Legislatures have met this week—among them those of Maryland, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. To the delay in organizing at Albany, owing to the factional quarrels, reference is elsewhere made. The Legislature of Virginia is in session, having assembled in December. That of Pennsylvania will not sit this year unless convened by the Governor.

GENERAL GRANT announces, through a newspaper interview, that he has entirely changed his mind on the question of the delinquency of General FITZ-JOHN PORTER at the second battle of Bull Run. At the urgent request of General PORTER, he consented to read the testimony in the court-martial, and also the orders and reports of the Confederate officers engaged in the battle. The result is that he finds the facts different from what he had believed, and is of the opinion "that, had all of the testimony and documents now available been brought before the court-martial, there would have been no verdict against General PORTER."

THE English Government is rapidly taking the shape which bayonet

government wears all the world over. The recent orders sound like Russian ukases for the administration of Poland. Eight new counties have been brought under the Land Act, and every weapon not surrendered exposes its owner to imprisonment. The country is to be divided into large magisterial districts, the ordinary course of procedure being set aside, and a special order of magistrates, with new and unusual powers, being put in control of each. The ordinary security for the tenant—the law which requires personal service of the notice to quit,—is set aside by proclamation, and its commission to the mail is to be held sufficient, even though the tenant never sees it. Every kind of vigilance is to be redoubled, and nothing left undone that coercion and restraint can do to make the Irish a happy and contented people. This is the natural course of the coercive policy. It creates an appetite for still greater severities, while failing always of its main purpose,—to restore peace and quiet. Ireland will be no whit the quieter for all these precautions and severities. If one-half her population were sent to join the three or four hundred "suspects" in Kilmainham and the other jails, the other half would continue the policy of resistance and defiance. A Government which excites no loyalty in the people, which would be swept away in an hour—as Lord BEACONSFIELD admitted,—if the people were free, is morally and politically bankrupt. It has lost the chief means of preserving the order it seeks to enforce.

THE Irish landlords had a big meeting on Tuesday last to protest against the manner in which the Land Law is interpreted by the commissioners, and to ask compensation for the injury thus done to their estates. They appeal to the pledge given by the Ministry that the bill would not reduce the value of their property. This pledge, however, is capable of various interpretations. If it meant that an Irish estate immediately after the determination of a fair rent would be worth as much in the market as it was before the bill became a law, then it was a manifest absurdity. A piece of land that brought ninety pounds a year in the open land market, cannot be sold for eighteen hundred pounds when the land market has been closed by law and the judges have ruled that fifty pounds a year is fair rent. That decision brings it down in value by eight hundred pounds. If it meant that in the long run the value of Irish property would be improved by the improvement of the tenants' status, then it should have been advanced as an argument, not as a pledge. Before that time comes, Mr. GLADSTONE and his associates may be in their graves.

The Irish landlords plainly charge that the new law takes away part of the value of their estates, and vests it in their tenants. In this we believe they are quite right, and are entitled to a reasonable compensation. Mr. PARNELL's proposal to compel them to sell to their tenants at a fair price would have been fairer than half-way confiscation with no compensation.

THE congratulations over the success of the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between England and France prove to be premature. The difficulties as to the cotton duties seem to have been got over; but the not less vital question of the duties on English woollens proved the stumbling-block. The utmost that the French would grant in the way of reductions from the general tariff was less than the least that the English could take. So the commissioners have gone home, and in Paris they talk of the negotiations as ended. The significance of this result is that France is and remains a Protectionist country. She adjusts her tariff and her treaties with reference to the development and defence of her native industries. M. GAMBETTA may be a Free Trader, but he has to govern a country which does not agree with him, and he cannot coerce her opinion as the third NAPOLEON did twenty years ago.

THE scandal of placing an avowed and intolerant atheist in charge of the relations of the French Government to the French churches has proved too much for M. GAMBETTA's influence to sustain. By a reconstruction of his duties, M. BERT is left in charge of the educational and artistic relations of the Government, while the regulation of public worship passes into other hands. The change is valuable as a concession to decency; but it robs M. BERT of none of his power to make mischief. In his relations to the churches, he had no power to dictate the doctrine to be taught from their pulpits, or the course of training

through which they should carry their catechisms. It is different with the public school system. The teachers of such a system form a huge clerisy—to use COLERIDGE's word,—to whom the State can dictate at its pleasure. M. BERT can prescribe the studies he pleases. He can exclude the classics and philosophy,—both of which he hates,—and can substitute for them phrenology and M. ZOLA's novels, if he so pleases. He can inculcate lessons of material science, to the destruction of all belief in personal freedom and responsibility. And, if he be not greatly belied, this is just the kind of change he intends to make.

TEN years ago, Germany was a Free Trade country. It is only a few years since she reversed that policy and adopted Protection. But the cry is raised in England, and re-echoed by some American newspapers, that in Germany Protection has proved a failure. In ordinary circumstances, these newspapers are fully aware that the military system of Germany is the most oppressive that any nation ever bore with, and that no policy could make a country prosperous in connection with it. But, when they want to show that Protection is a failure, all about German militarism lapses out of their memories.

That Protection has failed in Germany, is shown, not by any comparative statistics of German industries, but by the complaints of the boards of trade in certain German towns. We are not told what proportion of these boards make the complaint, but are treated to extracts from this and that report which finds fault with the national policy. These boards are the most dubious of witnesses. In many places, they are made up mainly of persons engaged in the export trade, who naturally are irritated by the tariff. They do not represent public opinion. Thus, that of Dantzig made itself very conspicuous a few years ago by censuring General VON MOLTKE, who represents Dantzig in the *Reichstag*, for voting for Protection. But at the next election their opposition did not cost the old hero his seat.

THE news from Japan shows that our neighbors are still struggling with the entanglements of British diplomacy to secure the liberty to regulate their own commerce with other countries. By an infamous compact called a treaty of commerce, Japan bound herself to receive foreign goods at a nominal rate of duty, and not to change the terms of this bargain until all parties on both sides were willing to have the treaty revised. So far, only the United States have expressed any willingness to have recognized the autonomy of Japan in the matter of making and unmaking treaties. The other powers seem to have got so far as to ask that the matter be laid before a conference of their representatives in Tokio. In the meantime, the country is drained of its money by unfavorable balances of trade, the Government issuing irredeemable paper in the hope of filling the vacuum thus made. The old story of the effects of an unrestricted trade between a less advanced and more advanced people is re-enacted in the island empire. The power of association is diminishing; the people are forced from nearly all other occupations to the production of food and raw materials for their commercial masters. Even the poor business of furnishing the *curios*, called "Japanese art," is taken from them, as these are now made wholesale in Birmingham and sold in great quantities to confiding Americans, often with the guarantee of great antiquity. Some one once suggested, by way of a nightmare, the horror of having spiders forty feet in diameter come and weave their webs over a sleeping town, as a preliminary to sucking the life out of its people. Not unlike this is the horrible and selfish tyranny of the commercial policy which calls itself British Free Trade and exhausts the industrial vitality of unhappy nations who fall within the spell of its power.

#### OUR AMERICAN CEREALS.

IN no department of industrial activity have changes been greater in this century of progress than in agriculture. The food of the civilized nations has been almost wholly revolutionized, and especially its production has been so facilitated as to make the support of vast populations possible where, under conditions of a century ago, the physical labor of handling the mass of food required in natural and prepared forms would have been impossible.



Professor WILLIAM H. BREWER of New Haven has prosecuted a series of inquiries for the Tenth Census, and has collected a vast array of facts that seem familiar and almost as of our every-day knowledge when we see them, but which, after all, we knew very little about, and especially for which we needed a master-hand to put them in such order that we should see their vital relations.

Mr. BREWER has dealt especially with the cereals, noticing also the history of agriculture as bearing upon the present crops. He has shown himself possessed of the true power of a historian, who, it must be remembered, creates no facts, but so grasps and arranges existing truths as to show their proper relations and give them their appropriate unity for other students. In the space of a single notice, we can do no justice to his work, and must content ourselves here mainly with some outline statements as to crops, taking occasion to recur to the matter in other aspects at some other time.

Buckwheat is not properly a grain, but, on account of its use as a bread-food and its similarity of cultivation, it is classed for convenience among cereals. With this plant, then, we have six prominent cereals—wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat.

The crops of wheat in the United States have been:

Year.	Bushels.	Bushels per capita.
1839.	84,823,272	5.
1849.	100,485,444	4.3
1859.	173,104,924	5.5
1869.	287,740,626	7.8
1879.	459,479,505	9.1

The crops of corn have been:

Year.	Bushels.	Bushels per capita.
1839.	377,531,875	22.1
1849.	592,071,104	25.5
1859.	538,792,742	26.7
1869.	760,944,549	19.7
1879.	1,754,861,535	35.

Other crops have been:

Year.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1839.	123,071,341	18,645,567	4,161,504	7,291,743
1849.	146,584,179	14,188,813	5,167,015	8,956,912
1859.	172,643,185	15,540,605	15,825,898	17,571,818
1869.	282,107,157	16,918,795	29,761,305	9,821,721
1879.	407,858,999	19,831,595	44,113,495	11,817,327

The changes in the relative production in the States are interesting to note. The following table shows the relative rank of the highest twelve States in wheat product in the years named:

1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.
1. Ohio.	Penna.	Illinois.	Illinois.	Illinois.
2. Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Indiana.
3. New York.	New York.	Wisconsin.	Ohio.	Ohio.
4. Virginia.	Virginia.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Michigan.
5. Kentucky.	Illinois.	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.
6. Tennessee.	Indiana.	Penna.	Penna.	Iowa.
7. Indiana.	Michigan.	New York.	Minnesota.	California.
8. Maryland.	Maryland.	Iowa.	California.	Missouri.
9. Illinois.	Wisconsin.	Michigan.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.
10. Michigan.	Missouri.	Kentucky.	Missouri.	Pennsylvania.
11. North Carolina.	Kentucky.	Maryland.	New York.	Kansas.
12. Georgia.	N. Carolina.	California.	Virginia.	Nebraska.

In corn, the leading ten States have been as below:

1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.
1. Tennessee.	Ohio.	Illinois.	Illinois.	Illinois.
2. Kentucky.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Iowa.	Iowa.
3. Virginia.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Ohio.	Missouri.
4. Ohio.	Indiana.	Indiana.	Missouri.	Indiana.
5. Maryland.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Indiana.	Ohio.
6. North Carolina.	Missouri.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Kansas.
7. Illinois.	Virginia.	Iowa.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.
8. Alabama.	Georgia.	Virginia.	Pennsylvania.	Nebraska.
9. Georgia.	Alabama.	Alabama.	Texas.	Tennessee.
10. Missouri.	N. Carolina.	Georgia.	N. Carolina.	Pennsylvania.

In oats, the leading ten States were as here:

1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.
1. New York.	New York.	New York.	Illinois.	Illinois.
2. Pennsylvania.	Penna.	Penna.	Pennsylvania.	Iowa.

1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.
3. Ohio.	Ohio.	Ohio.	New York.	New York.
4. Virginia.	Virginia.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.
5. Kentucky.	Illinois.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.
6. Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Ohio.
7. Indiana.	Tennessee.	Iowa.	Missouri.	Minnesota.
8. Illinois.	Indiana.	Indiana.	Minnesota.	Missouri.
9. Maryland.	Missouri.	Kentucky.	Michigan.	Michigan.
10. North Carolina.	N. Carolina.	New Jersey.	Indiana.	Indiana.

In barley, a list of the leading six States will be:

1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.
1. New York.	New York.	California.	California.	California.
2. Maine.	Ohio.	New York.	New York.	New York.
3. Ohio.	Wisconsin.	Ohio.	Illinois.	Wisconsin.
4. Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania.	Illinois.	Iowa.	Iowa.
5. Massachusetts.	Maine.	Maine.	Ohio.	Minnesota.
6. Michigan.	Massachusetts.	Wisconsin.	Wisconsin.	Nebraska.

About eighty per cent of the rye crop of 1879 was raised in these nine States:

State.	Per cent. of crop.	State.	Per cent. of crop.
Pennsylvania,	18	New Jersey,	4
Illinois,	16	Kentucky,	4
New York,	13	Missouri,	3
Wisconsin,	12	Nebraska,	2
Iowa,	8		

New York and Pennsylvania produced the bulk of the buckwheat crops: fifty-nine per cent. in 1839, sixty per cent. in 1849, sixty-one per cent. in 1859, sixty-five per cent. in 1869, and sixty-eight per cent. in 1879.

While we export enormous quantities of our surplus corn and wheat, we import quite largely of barley, as shown below; most of it comes from Canada for malting:

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1870.	6,727,597	1876.	10,285,957
1871.	4,866,700	1877.	6,702,965
1872.	5,565,591	1878.	6,764,228
1873.	4,244,751	1879.	5,720,979
1874.	4,891,189	1880.	7,135,258
1875.	6,255,063		

By the milling processes of the past decade, the spring wheat has even passed the winter wheat in value, and a much greater proportion of the grain is reduced to fine flour than under the old processes. We have had occasion to notice this before, and shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter when we can have access to the special reports on milling. About eleven million bushels of corn were probably used for glucose in the United States in 1881.

Oats now are used in large quantity for oatmeal in the United States. By the estimate of the Agricultural Bureau, arranged by Professor BREWER, the crop of 1880 was less than that of either of the two years next preceding, or of 1876: crop of 1876, 38,710,000 bushels; 1878, 42,245,630 bushels; 1879, 40,283,100; 1880, 38,171,802.

Rye is more extensively grown than is indicated by the reported yield. In the eastern part of the United States, the straw is more valuable than the grain, being largely used for paper-making and for various packing purposes, while considerable quantities are sown for green feed. Illinois is intermediate between the regions where the crop of grain is most valued and those where the straw is most valued. The paper mills of the beautiful Rock River Valley make straw a prominent object there, while in the southern part of the State the straw has less relative value. Beyond Illinois, going West, the grain rises in relative value, as compared with the straw.

While the crops of wheat and of corn have enormously increased, the crops of oats in recent years have fallen off, although, counting by the decade, they greatly increased from 1869 to 1879.

Rye increased less in proportion than the population, and is hardly more in bushels than in 1839, when so much of it went into whiskey and into coarse bread.

From the peculiarity of their agricultural situation, Arizona and

Nevada each raise more barley than of all other grains combined. The production of barley, as seen by our importing, is greatly stimulated now.

Buckwheat, while a little more than in 1869, is far below the product of 1859, and is losing its relative importance as a food-plant. Massing all the bread-grains, we have this exhibit:

Decade.	Total cereal production.	Per cent. of increase from 1850.	Bushels per capita for each of the population.
1850.	867,453,967	—	37.4
1860.	1,239,039,947	42.8	39.4
1870.	1,387,299,153	59.9	35.97
1880.	2,697,962,456	211.	53.79

With such figures, our statisticians show us that we are the best fed people among civilized men. Even when local droughts or other causes cut off supplies, as last year in Southern Illinois, we are able to mitigate the calamity by supplies from more favored localities. It will surprise some people who have had their attention fixed on the monstrous grain farms of the Northwest, to learn that the great bulk of the wheat is raised in districts of mixed farming, and that the yield of the great farms devoted almost solely to wheat-raising scarcely affects the general ratio in the grand totals.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE recent death of LEWIS H. MORGAN removed one of the veterans of American ethnology. Born in 1818, and educated to the law, his residence in western New York led him early to take an interest in the Iroquois and their history. The first fruits of his studies appeared in "The League of the Iroquois," published in 1851, which at once gave him an honorable position in the scientific world. It is not rash to add that it is the best work he ever did. Much more ambitious was his "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family," a bulky quarto issued by the Smithsonian Institution in 1870. It is operose and fanciful, and of the Smithsonian publications is the one easiest to do without. The author's terminology is drawn from an Iroquois dialect, and, like his artificial hypothesis, has made scarcely a disciple. His latest writings have been brought out by the American Institute of Archaeology. In these he strives to see the Iroquois "long house," or communal cabin, throughout ancient American architecture. He insists that a study of the only tribe he personally knew solves all the enigmas of ethnology. This narrowness of view will tell against the permanence of his reputation, but as a diligent worker in a little cultivated field he should always be named with respect in American literary history.

THERE died lately in England, aged eighty-two, Mr. THORNTON, son of HENRY THORNTON, M. P., the friend and coadjutor of WILBERFORCE, and one of the last survivors of that Clapham school of society in which ZACHARY MACAULAY was prominent and which is described by THACKERAY in the opening chapters of "The Newcomes." Mr. THORNTON, the deceased, was a member of the firm of WILLIAMS, DSEON, LABOUCHERE & Co., of which HENRY LABOUCHERE'S father was a leading member. The elder THORNTON'S "Family Prayers" have been a little mine of wealth to his family, and are still the standard work of the kind in England.

THE announcement by the Treasurer of Pennsylvania that the State will probably have this year a surplus revenue of a million of dollars, has the natural result of drawing out sundry suggestions how to dispose of the excess. The revenue commission took the view that they should reform it altogether by the reduction of taxes, and doubtless this will be the most approved plan. There is plausibility, however, in the suggestion of one of the State newspapers, the *Times* of Reading, that the surplus million should be distributed, as the school fund is, to the various townships and boroughs throughout the State, for use in the improvement of the public roads. To secure a systematic and judicious expenditure of the money, it proposes to establish a "department of public roads," with State, county and township supervisors, (the last-named already exist,) to carry out the details of the work. It must be admitted by all that the country roads are in great want of some comprehensive and systematic scheme of improvement. Many of them are substantially unusable during four or five months of the year, and can never be entirely depended on in the seasons of rains. To improve the roads of the State up to the mark demanded by our assumed advancement in civilization, would be one of the greatest steps in material progress that Pennsylvania could take.

THE policy of depending upon the consumption of liquor and tobacco as an object of taxation and source of revenue is not beyond the

sphere of challenge. Much can be strongly said in opposition to it. In England, the revenues so far depend upon the drinking habit of the people that the budget-makers must needs look to it as their ark of safety. Did not Cowper declare, a century ago:

"Th' excise is fattened with the rich result  
Of all this riot; . . .  
Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids!  
Her cause demands th' assistance of your throats;  
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more?"

And a recent local historian, describing the intemperance of Southern Wales, especially in the mining and smelting districts of Glamorganshire, finds occasion to remark caustically "upon that ingenious contrivance of modern legislation, whereby revenue is made by multiplying temptations to intemperance, and spent in providing police and prisons to curb and punish the resulting disorder and crime." This is the same thing that Judge PITMAN of Massachusetts refers to in his *Princeton Review* article on "Taxation of the Liquor Traffic," when he says that in England this traffic "presents an appalling bribe against any effective legislation for its diminution," and declares that "not only the reformers, but intelligent journalists and students of public affairs, have come to recognize the gravity of the alliance between the publicans and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

IN the course of a recent charge, the Bishop of LINCOLN adverted to the evils of the divorce court, which, according to Dr. WORDSWORTH, encourages people lightly to enter upon matrimony, with the feeling that, if the venture should not be successful, they have a ready remedy. Whatever may be the case in England, some statements lately made by the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* certainly point decisively to such an evil here. A few weeks ago, the wife of a leading Chicago lawyer admitted, in sharp cross-examination, that she knew of no misconduct on the part of her husband, and that she should not have brought the suit save for his coercion. The suit was dismissed. In Indiana, the judge observed such affectionate greetings exchanged between a pair just divorced, that he called them back, and learned, after close questioning, that they did not really wish to be divorced, but that there was a mother-in-law in the case who insisted on it. The judge hereupon said he should annul his decree, when up spake Madam Mother-in-Law in protest, only, however, to get a terrific snubbing from the judge. To cap these cases by one still more flagrant in New York State, a wife agreed to collude with her husband for divorce, and by means of a device suggested by an attorney (subsequently struck off the roll for it,) the divorce was obtained. In England, it was found necessary to pass an act giving an officer, called "the Queen's Proctor," leave to intervene in a suit when he suspects collusion, and when due ground appears for such intervention the parties have to pay his costs. This has prevented hundreds of collusive suits.

#### DUTY TO ONE'S NEIGHBOR.

DUTY towards one's neighbor, as it is now generally understood, is held to be made up mainly of love and charity and service,—forbearance for his faults and ministering to his necessities. Human nature is never likely to spoil from over-sweetness; but, when this view of duty to one's neighbor came to be considered the most essential part of Christian ethics, moral offences were not looked upon in quite the same light as they are fast coming to be regarded by the more enlightened portion of an educated community. The feeling among well-conducted people was literally: "It needs must be that offences come; but woe unto the man by whom the offence cometh!" Society had its moral as well as its physical lepers, upon whom it set its ban, and there was very little morbid sympathy wasted in imagining the "situation" of the transgressor. Men, in measuring out their condemnation, were not careful to compare the strength of the rope with the amount of strain to which it had been subjected; they merely saw that it had broken, without reflecting that its breaking under given circumstances was the result of certain unalterable mechanical laws. In the eighteenth century, it made very little difference to the judges on the bench or the juries that sat in polite society, whether a thief had lawfully inherited kleptomania from his father, or a "fast" woman had come honestly by her levity. It was not a generally conceded fact among the virtuous that difference of morality is mainly a question of difference of temptation, and but little sympathy would have been felt for the sturdy French beggar, who, when he was asked why such a stout, hearty man as he did not do a day's work, instead of begging, replied, pathetically: "Ah, sir, if you only knew how lazy I am!"

Intolerance is of all sins the one of which it is most difficult to be tolerant; but there is no question that this narrow, self-regarding standard of virtue had some advantages. Men hated the sinner, as well as the sin, with a good, honest feeling of moral superiority. The modern scientific view, that regards mind as a function of matter, and morality and conscience as artificial products,—as distinctly the results of man's developed sense of order and comfort as constitutional governments or the invention of tooth-brushes,—makes ultimate human responsibility



seem very limited. If we believe that temperament and circumstances combine as distinctly to color a man's conduct as chemicals to dye a ribbon, we cannot feel quite the same glow of righteous indignation as if we believed that man was an absolutely free, intelligent agent, before whom his destiny stands holding out to him the fruits of good and evil for his deliberate choice, and that his frequent preference of the latter, as the more pleasant to the eye and taste, is a proof of conscious, intentional wickedness. From a dispassionate point of view, there are so many excellent reasons for every man being exactly what he is, that we should logically feel more compassion than indignation for those who have been so unfortunate as to meet and yield to temptation.

Such a broad spirit of charity and tolerance for offenders is very large-minded and generous; but it has some practical drawbacks which even the most sanguine apostles of the religion of humanity would be obliged to admit. When Professor Clifford is describing the origins of conscience and a moral standard, he says that they began to be developed after men had come to live together in tribes and societies, as there was naturally no opportunity for their growth so long as men led wandering, solitary lives. Then first arose a general "tribal disapproval" of whatever actions were contrary to the interests of the community. Rough-and-ready punishments were at first inflicted for such acts; then definite penalties came to be attached to them and associated with the idea of the crime; then, finally, there grew up a strong feeling of tribal approval of such acts as tended to the general welfare, and this, through successive generations, developed into a system of morality, afterwards associated with religion and enforced by its agency. But, if we could imagine these communities of men to have been communities of philosophers, they might have looked upon the actions of their fellow-men in a broad spirit of charity, and have said: "These men are merely following out their normal instincts; it is natural for man to be greedy, and covetous, and cruel, and lustful; he is full of brute propensities; we see how it is; we know, ourselves, how hard it is to withstand temptation. It would be most unfair to punish a man for acts which we ourselves might have committed in his place." If the tribal criticism had taken this form, no very distinct system of morality would have been evolved.

When Æschines is explaining the reason of the severity of the Athenian law against cowards, he says: "Should some of you perchance be surprised that a natural infirmity should be treated as a crime, the reason is easily given. It is that each citizen, fearing more the punishment inflicted by the laws than the enemy's face, should contend all the better in his country's behalf. The law, therefore, equally excludes from the public lustrations the man who refuses to serve, the coward, and him who abandons his post." Every man, therefore, who believes that morality is inherently self-supporting and essential to the social order, and that the restraints it has imposed upon men are the results of the instinct of self-preservation, as manifested in communities, is bound in his own person to represent his share of the "tribal disapproval" of such acts as are injurious to the common welfare. It is well to remember that it has taken ages of accumulated moral development to set man upright upon two legs, and that he subsides on to four legs again with inconceivable rapidity.

Sins against man are the sins against which society has enacted the severest penalties, even in the ages of the most unquestioning faith, and this must always continue to be so. It does not require much reflection to be convinced that the acts which society condemns are such as are opposed to its interests, and it becomes the duty of every man who has any conscience in such matters to throw the weight of his disapproval into the scale against them, and to make sin as hard as possible for the offender, however great his compassion may be for the individual sinner.

It would be difficult now for most men to echo the sweeping, passionate denunciations of David, who regarded the "wicked man" as a distinct species, an infected thing, a moral leper to be cast out in his uncleanness,—not as a fellow-being struggling and sorely tried by temptations that perhaps have not approached his own robust morality. But this spirit helped materially to make the way of the transgressor as hard as poetical justice could desire; and this immediate, merciless displeasure of his fellow-men, is a more powerful deterrent from crime than a possible, remote, future punishment. Some one has said that he had never heard of but one man who really expected to be damned in person, and that was St. Francis de Sales, though many men readily enough believe in it for their neighbors, for men are apt to feel more faith in the mercy of Heaven than in that of their brothers.

Mr. Mallock, who sometimes seems to take a strange pleasure in cutting the ground from under his own arguments, says ("Is Life Worth Living?") that the pathetic element in the fate of *Margaret* in "Faust" rests upon the fact that "female chastity has a supernatural value," and that "all the terror and all the pity would vanish from her story if this judgment were suspended." This is rather an unfortunate illustration of his point, as, in truth, the reverse is the case, and her story becomes so unspeakably pathetic, not because we think God will not pardon her,—we know to whom Christ said: "Neither do I condemn thee,"—but because we know that man will not forgive her,

—man, her brother. The "terror and the pity" of it is not that Heaven has hidden its face from her, but that her fellow-man has turned his back on her. Society has arrived at the conclusion that some standard of female chastity is essential to its structure, to the preservation of the family, and to the highest and purest forms of social development. Therefore, it becomes the manifest duty of men and women who are convinced of the justness of this conclusion, not only to regulate their own conduct by it, but to show some positive disapproval of the conduct of those who disregard such necessary restraints. This is not a congenial task to a large proportion of women whose own lives are blameless. To a generous, honest-hearted woman, it seems as if she were playing the part of a "prig" or a Pharisee to take such an attitude and hold aloof when her whole heart may be going out in sympathy for some woman whose married life has been, perhaps, very unhappy, or who has been peculiarly exposed to temptation. She would far rather clasp her hand, and say some kind, friendly words to her, than turn aside with an air that said: "Stand off, for I am holier than thou." Most women know "*qu'il y a bien des honnêtes femmes qui s'ennuient du métier*," and "difference of morality is often only difference of temptation; but, however repugnant it may be, it still remains the duty of every woman who has a conscience for social duties to protest as far as she may against a disregard of those laws in observance of which she believes the welfare of society to depend, so that 'each citizen, fearing more the punishment inflicted by the laws than the enemy's face, should contend all the better in his country's behalf.'"

Optimistic naturalists declare that there is some more or less evident use for every noxious insect and pestilent fly (mosquitoes, perhaps, excepted,) that infests the earth. They either destroy other objectionable forms of animal life or absorb elements of disease in the atmosphere; and such a use may possibly be conceded to that venomous social nuisance, gossip, that can inflict so many petty stings and irritations upon its victims. Contemptible as it is in itself, we may allow it the mission of absorbing disintegrating elements in the social atmosphere. If a woman knows that she must be respectable before she can venture to be happy, or natural, or anything else, it may help to carry her through an hour of temptation when higher motives may have been lulled into temporary silence. A woman's social standing, even more, perhaps, than her eternal welfare, depends upon the propriety of her conduct; and this may serve as some justification for the hard, unflinching virtue of the "British matron" type, against which Thackeray protested so indignantly; and we may grant it a place among the useful social forces, much as we may dislike its individual manifestations. To many women, to be crossed off certain visiting-lists, and no longer to be invited to certain houses, if they violated social proprieties, would seem a far more real and dreadful penalty than private pangs of conscience. Among a large and increasing class, the restraints of religion are not as definite and real as they used to be; and, if the social equilibrium is to be preserved, it is not wise to lighten the scale any further by throwing out the weight of "tribal disapproval," even in a spirit of tolerance and charity. Conduct is mainly regulated by a preponderance of motives, often unconscious, as we can see in watching the simpler mental processes of children and dogs when they are hesitating between gratifying some desire and the fear of the consequences of disobedience. It is the duty of the parent and teacher, and the interest of society at large, to equip a man with such a supply of motives and memories, hopes and fears, as will, as far as possible, strengthen or counteract, as the case may be, natural temperament and tendencies, so that, when the moment of decision comes, the scale may incline to the side which the common consent of mankind has determined to be the side of right.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION'S STALWART MARCH.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

AFTER a partial interregnum, lasting six months, the new Administration may be considered ready to go forward in full activity to the accomplishment of the policies the President may have in mind. There are yet, it may be presumed, one or two Cabinet changes to be made, and it will not be possible to form a conclusive opinion of the real character and bent of the Administration until we know what kind of men are to take the places of Secretary Kirkwood, Secretary Hunt, —and Secretary Lincoln, if a change is to be made in the War Department, of which it is now thought there is not much probability. The President has been slow in organizing his executive "machine." No doubt, this tardiness is largely due to the feeling that the public mind would revolt at any sudden change, either in the *personnel* or the policy of the Administration of his predecessor, so summarily brought to an end; but there is reason to believe that President Arthur's methods of work are not impulsive or impatient. It is manifest already that he is a man who does not hurry; but on that account it is likely that he works all the more surely to the achievement of his aims.

Enough, however, has been done by him to enable the careful observer of his conduct to form an opinion of the general purpose of his Administration. So far as relates to the divisions between factions or the differences of aims within the Republican party, President Arthur has

done nothing to indicate that any change has come over him to separate him in any degree from the sympathy and confidence of the men with whom he has heretofore acted in politics. General Garfield, when he became President, stepped forth in front of the Republican line, and called to his side, as his advisers and aids in administration, representatives of the various opinions which prevailed in the party. His purpose plainly was to march them all abreast, so far as possible, he himself leading the way. General Arthur as clearly purposes to wheel the line into column with the Stalwarts in the advance, and he has called to his side, as aids and advisers, only representatives of the Stalwart wing. Doubtless, he desires the whole Republican army to march solidly behind him; but those who differ from the so-called Stalwarts must march in the rear and have no share in the command of the column or the honors of leadership.

While this appears to be the case, it is also true, and it is to his credit, that, up to this time, almost without exception, the men whom he has honored by appointment to important positions have been men who have not heretofore made themselves especially obnoxious to the portion of the party not in sympathy with their peculiar political motives and methods. They are men who have the respect of all Republicans, and of Democrats, too, on personal grounds. Their reputations are not smirched, and they are able for their duties.

There is manifest in this a great shrewdness; for, while it effects his purpose as well as any other selections would have done, it avoids the offence and the humiliation which would be involved in subjecting those who have not agreed with him heretofore to see leading the party men who had exasperated them by previous antagonism and who would have assumed these prominent positions with an air of personal triumph that would have been hard to endure.

As yet, the right wing of the Republican party—the wing which triumphed at Cincinnati over the “machine” as represented by Conkling and Blaine, and triumphed again at Chicago over the “machine” as represented by Grant and Blaine,—has little to thank the President for, except for not wantonly humiliating them. Recognition they have not received, and they are not likely to receive it, except as part of the enlisted soldiery of the Republican party, depended upon to follow its leadership and support its principles, as enunciated by these leaders, whatever their personal disappointments may be. The only thing yet done by the President which seems not to be entirely consistent with this theory of his motives, is the nomination of Judge Gray of Massachusetts for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; but this office is not one of political influence and leadership, and the President could well afford to give the place to one who is so eminently fitted for the discharge of its legitimate duties, and from whom, in a political sense, he had nothing to fear. But it is well known that even for this office his first preference was for another, whose qualifications for a judicial office were not to be mentioned in comparison with those of Judge Gray, and whose appointment would have been regarded by the whole country as a reward for political fidelity to the men whom the President has heretofore accepted as his models of political faith and action. There is reason to believe that the appointment was at one time decided upon, and only reconsidered because it was ascertained that if made it would not be confirmed by the Senate.

There is no disposition to refuse President Arthur any credit that is his due, and all are glad to say that, in the conduct of the office to which he has been called under such embarrassing circumstances, he has conducted himself with marked dignity and tact, and that, in the appointments he has made, he has done far better than anything in his previous political record gave the nation at large reason to expect. It is a satisfaction to feel that, if the appointments are to be made from a faction of the party, they are not to be of individuals who have made themselves obnoxious by their extreme and arbitrary partisanship. The assurance that the men who hold high office under this Administration are likely to be men of good character, of fair ability, of unchallenged integrity, and of average patriotism, however we may differ from them with regard to certain features of policy, is an assurance that gives the nation occasion for thankfulness. But on this account it is not necessary that we should be blind to the obvious fact that these appointments are from the wing of the party and in the furtherance of public policies and political methods which we deem unwise and desire to see superseded.

The President, by the course he has taken, is not belying his reputation as “a shrewd politician.” He is doubtless proceeding upon a deliberately formed plan, which has for its aim the establishing in control of the destinies of the Republican party of men whom the party has rejected, and his manner of working toward this end is far more likely of success than if he proceeded more defiantly. He is wise enough to give the least possible occasion for fault-finding, while he gradually but surely brings about the purposes he has in mind. This, in my judgment, is the significance of the course of the Administration, so far as it is developed. What is to come may modify that judgment, making it either more or less favorable. If he should appoint to the Secretaryships of the Interior and Navy Departments men like Sargent of California and Chandler

of New Hampshire, while it would not be any more apparent that he intended to ignore the class of Republicans who are designated sometimes as “Independents” and sometimes as “reformers,” he would certainly show his intention in a manner much more offensive than by anything he has yet done. If, on the other hand, he should call to these places in his Cabinet men who are representatives of the progressive and reforming tendencies of the Republican party, we should feel more confidence than we are now able to do that his Administration would not end by forcing a serious division of the party. The best that we are able to hope for, however, is that these places will be filled by other Stalwarts, but by men of higher character and better reputation in political life than the two have named.

## SCIENCE.

### THE OPIUM, CHLORAL AND HASHISCH HABITS.

UNDER the title of “Drugs That Enslave,” Dr. H. H. Kane, of New York, has produced a small volume, (Presley Blakiston, Philadelphia,) presenting a very graphic picture of the manner in which the habits of taking opium or morphia, hydrate of chloral, and Indian hemp, are acquired, and containing an accurate description of the injurious effects of these habits upon the system, and the treatment to be employed in breaking them up.

In ministering completely to his natural wants and cravings, man may be said to have several objects in view. His first care is to provide the materials capable of rebuilding the tissues that are constantly being destroyed in the exercise of the different functions of the body; of these materials, bread, meat and water may be taken as examples. Next, he endeavors to lessen mental uneasiness and anxiety, employing for this purpose various fermented liquors, all of which depend upon the same ingredient—alcohol,—for their intoxicating properties. Finally, he strives to multiply and exalt his intellectual and animal pleasures by the use of narcotics, such as tobacco, opium or hemp. It is impossible to find a tribe of people, however savage, that has not discovered in some way, that, for the want of a better word, can be termed instinctive, the art of preparing alcoholic drinks, and that does not use them to produce intoxication, with its attendant pleasures and consequent miseries. Equally universal and instinctive is the use of narcotics. With the exception of tobacco, which is consumed by nearly the whole world, the narcotics resorted to vary greatly in their nature, and, unlike the fermented liquors, owe their soothing effects to very different active principles. The rule is for each nation to use a narcotic of native growth; for instance, in Turkey and China opium is used, in India hashisch, in the Eastern Archipelago betel-nut and betel-pepper, in Peru and Bolivia coca, and so on. While the pleasurable sensations obtained from alcohol and the narcotics explain in part their very extended use, another explanation is to be found in the well-known fact that, when taken in moderation, the consumer is enabled to accomplish his work upon a less amount of food than would otherwise be required; this property is due to their power of diminishing the tissue changes incident to all labor, and the consequent necessity and demand for reparative food.

The effects of food, alcohol and the narcotics depend solely upon the way in which they are employed, whether temperately or intemperately. So natural is it to satisfy the appetite for food, that we are apt to ignore the fact that over-indulgence is as certainly followed by disease as in the case of the abuse of wine or opium. On the other hand, we forget that, of the multitudes who use alcohol and narcotics, very many are not only uninjured, but even benefited, by their temperate use. In illustration, it is only necessary to refer to the testimony relating to the effects of opium upon the Chinese. On this point, an observer states: “Although the habit of smoking opium is universal among rich and poor, yet they are a powerful, muscular and athletic people, and the lower orders more intelligent and far superior in mental acquirements to those of corresponding rank in our own country [England];” another: “that the effects of the abuse of the drug do not come frequently under observation.” There can be no question, however, about the great tendency to the abuse of both alcohol and narcotics. The sensations produced are so delightful, that, having been once experienced, many individuals are unable to resist the temptation to reproduce them. Each indulgence, besides lessening the power of resistance, is followed by a period of depression directly demanding a repetition of the dose, which must also be constantly increased in amount to bring about the desired result. Consequently, what is at first a matter of choice soon becomes a necessity, and the habit of abuse, with its dire consequences, is established.

To limit attention to the narcotics, it is probable that the increase in the habitual over-use of the more powerful substances of this class in our own country does not depend on a simple craving for pleasurable sensations, but, as Dr. Kane suggests, on a desire to be relieved from some long-standing and perhaps constant disagreeable sensation. The increased mental strain attending the struggle for wealth and position, the diminished physical activity, the hurry and turmoil of our lives,



together with the influences of climate, have gradually given us bodies in which the nervous element largely predominates. The distressing manifestations of increased nervousness, particularly pain, are most promptly overcome by narcotics. One of these drugs, usually opium, may be ordered by a physician, the intention being to resort to some more radical treatment as soon as the urgent symptoms have disappeared; the sufferer, though, having once found relief, insists upon a further use of the drug,—may even at times feign illness to procure it,—and in the end obtains some for himself and in secret drifts into its habitual misuse. In proof of this statement, it will be found that the particular narcotic and the manner of consumption among *habitues* corresponds exactly with the medical practice of the period in which they live. When opium in substance was prescribed by physicians, people ate opium; when the alkaloid morphia became fashionable, the habit of eating morphia arose, and, since the discovery of the hypodermic syringe by Dr. Alexander Wood of Edinburgh, and its introduction to this country in 1856 by Prof. Fordyce Barker, the habit of injecting morphia subcutaneously has been developed. The chloral habit has demanded attention for the past few years only, the date of the discovery of the drug being comparatively recent; and the hashisch habit is very infrequently met with in this country, simply on account of hemp being so little used as a medicine here.

Where the responsibility for the formation of these habits rests, is a difficult question to decide. A great share of the blame must, of course, be attached to the individual who allows himself to give way to a morbid appetite; but the physician who, knowing the weakness of human nature, places a narcotic at the disposal of a patient, to be used as he deems fit, does a foolish if not criminal act; still more the druggist who, as far too frequently happens, sells opium or chloral at the simple request of a customer, and without the authority of a physician's prescription.

The opium habit claims a much larger number of victims, is more easily formed, and much more injurious to health, than the chloral habit. In proportion to the quantity consumed, the functions of the mind and body are rapidly or slowly undermined, until the *habitué* becomes a mere wreck of his former self, business is neglected, social ties are sundered, and the sole object in his life is the gratification of a passion that he loathes, yet cannot overcome. The habit may be broken either by a sudden or a gradual withdrawal of the drug. On account of the suffering occasioned by the first method, and the risk of the production of dangerous symptoms that may continue for many days, the author of the work before us recommends the system of gradual withdrawal, from four to ten days being the period allowed to elapse between the first reduction of the dose and the total suspension. The patients are more successfully treated when removed from their homes and separated from friends who may be induced to secretly supply the drug; baths, electricity and certain medicines are useful as adjuvants, and a very important step in the permanent cure is the removal of the disease that primarily led to the use of opium.

The continued use of hydrate of chloral is not so apt to generate a morbid craving for it as a similar use of either opium or morphia, and the habit, once formed, is usually readily abandoned, although in some instances, like the dipsomaniac's desire for alcohol, the chloral craving, after remaining latent for a long time, unexpectedly returns; under these circumstances, there is considerable difficulty in breaking the habit permanently. Sometimes, particularly when the quantity consumed each day is small, chloral produces no noticeable alteration in the general health. In other cases, the activity of the brain and the whole nervous system is diminished, the functions of digestion, respiration and circulation are interfered with, various eruptions appear upon the skin, and a condition resembling ordinary blood-poisoning may be produced. Unless there is great debility, it is perfectly safe to break this habit by an abrupt withdrawal of the drug; the patient is then soon restored to health by the employment of baths, electricity, and a stimulant and tonic plan of treatment.

Only one instance of the hashisch habit has come under the observation of Dr. Kane, and it is probable that the abuse of this drug is very rare in America.

Dr. Kane's book is adapted more for the professional than the lay reader; still, it contains many points of general interest, and cannot fail to aid in checking an evil that is but too evidently on the increase.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

#### THE QUESTIONS OF FINANCE, TAXATION, AND THE TARIFF.

ASIDE from the immediate interest that attaches to the great business of office-filling, and which therefore draws the continual attention of many journals to the doings of the President, there is no topic now that commands greater consideration in the newspapers than those relating to finance generally, the silver question, the repeal of internal taxes, and the revision of the tariff. Speaking of the last, first, the move to appoint a commission encounters some obstacles. Senator Sherman opposes it. Senator Beck is announced as intending to make,

soon after the reassembling of Congress, an elaborate speech against the Morrill Bill. Concerning this, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"We are glad that Senator Beck is to do this thing. Let the Free Traders of the country have the floor and make an exhaustive presentation of their case. The Protectionists have nothing to fear. The greater the discussion, the larger the additions to their ranks."

On the other side of this, the Memphis *Avalanche* regards the Morrill Bill as a "juggle," and thinks Mr. Beck "very sensibly" objects to it. The *Avalanche* believes that "the revisory scheme is simply a device of the tariff barnacles to amuse the country while they demonstrate how not to do it." The Vicksburg *Herald* is another Southern journal of the same opinion, and relieves its mind at length upon the Protection question, thus:

"The tariff will be the most important question before Congress, and we already see the Protectionists are using both parties to carry out their schemes. The service rendered them by Bayard, Randall, Hooker, and others, is as great as that rendered by the Republicans. The President is an outspoken high tariff man, and, if the opposition to the oppression does not make itself effectual before the Protectionists in Congress carry out their scheme, the agricultural interests of the country will be made to support the Government for an indefinite period of time. Let any bill be passed by this Congress in the interest of the Protectionists, and both of the great parties of the country will stand between the tariff and the agricultural interests of the country. Already, Mr. Hooker, a prominent member of Congress from the Cotton States, has thrown himself in the breach to prevent even a discussion and exposure of the insidious concealed tax that is gnawing into the very vitals of the section of country he so ably misrepresents. Mr. Bayard is the lieutenant of the great tariff general, Morrill of Maine, and the whole Protection temple is firmly founded on the pillars of both the great national political parties."

The Chattanooga *Times*, finding Mr. Beck quoted as saying:

"I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that, if England, in order to have 'fair trade' and protect home industries, shall impose a tariff tax of ten or twenty cents per bushel upon American wheat and other grains, allowing Canadian wheat and other products to enter her ports free, she can bankrupt the farmers of our Northwest. She can, by a like discrimination as to beef, pork, butter, cheese, and other farm products, cripple, if not ruin, our farmers all over the country, because it is too apparent to need argument that, with our vast railroad system and the lands developed by it, our own people cannot consume what our farmers produce;"—

makes the following remarks upon what he "asserts":

"Senator Beck presumes on the credulity and ignorance of those he seeks to influence. England has nothing to do with the internal policy of Canada, which is more strongly Protectionist than that of the United States. The talk about discrimination against our breadstuffs is too silly to merit serious consideration. Such a policy would produce a civil war in England in less than five years after it should be put in operation—and Mr. Beck knows it."

Noticing the announcement that Judge Kelley will prepare a tariff reform bill, to be presented first to his Ways and Means Committee, and then to the House, the New York *Times* makes him the object of some cordial attentions. After remarking that he is now chairman of this important committee, that a majority of its members are understood to agree with him, it says that persons outside of Pennsylvania have begun to hope that the Judge will yet aid in making "reasonable changes" in the tariff, and then adds:

"We do not see that there is any reason to suppose that the age of miracles has arrived, or that any rational revision of our present extremely unfair and burdensome tariff will find in Mr. Kelley any but the same obstinate and perfectly sincere opposition. . . . There is now, as there has been for some time, but one course open to those who desire tariff reform, and that is to attack the abuses of the present tariff, one by one, whenever an opportunity offers, and whenever sufficient influence can be brought to bear to render success probable. The idea that there must be a general revision in order to preserve 'harmony and consistency' in the various provisions of the tariff is untenable. There are no such qualities now existing to preserve. The tariff is consistent in little except its badness."

The Philadelphia *North American* urges with moderation the adoption of the plan of a commission. It says:

"We had supposed that the object of a commission to revise the tariff was to secure data rather than to frame a bill. The object of revision is to legislate with the best information procurable ready at hand. This information can be derived from the active business men of the country, and from no other source. It would seem to follow that such a commission should be constituted solely of business men, by which we mean to include the best authorities on political economy, as well as practical men of business. The work of the commission would at most only be suggestive. It would not bind Congress in any way. The result of its labors would be submitted to the power which created the commission simply as information. Such a commission would conclude nothing. The responsibility for any action that might follow would remain with Congress exactly as if every member of the commission were a member of Congress. Hence, the objections urged against a commission do not seem to us sufficient."

Upon the question of abolishing the internal revenue taxes, the New York *Sun* concisely and energetically says:

"All this patronage, expense, bloodshed, crime and litigation are endured for the purpose of extracting from the pockets of the people one hundred and thirty-seven millions of dollars annually, and employing it in paying off bonds which, rather than have paid, the holders would willingly renew at three, or, at most, three and one-half, per cent. per annum, and for notoriously fraudulent pensions amounting to fifty million dollars yearly. Are we not right in demanding that the entire system shall be abolished?"

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, discussing the same subject, takes the view that the taxes on whiskey and tobacco should be continued,—apparently without regard to the public necessity, or otherwise, of having a revenue from them. It says:

"They are both superfluous and hurtful articles, injurious to health and demoralizing to the habits, which ought to be made to pay dearly for their presence in every civilized community."

Such comments raise the question whether, if the objection to whiskey and tobacco is so great as to demand their heavy taxation, regardless of revenue considerations, it is not prohibition, instead of taxation, which is needed to meet the *Journal's* views. The same paper further remarks:

"The dominating power of the great West will be felt in Congress in the settlement of all these important questions. Nearly all the Representatives from that section are in accord with the people on bi-metalism, so that there will be no more disturbance on that subject."

This allusion to silver may be followed by others on the same subject. The *Public* (New York), having said of the silver certificates that they threatened mischief, and:

"They are a vital addition to the paper circulation. They fill those channels of circulation which, if silver is to be brought into more general use, must not be clogged and crammed with paper promises;"

the *St. Louis Republican* makes reply, as follows:

"There has not been a silver certificate issued for a dollar which is not deposited in the United States Treasury. Every man who accepts or passes a silver certificate does so with the distinct understanding that it represents nothing but coined silver dollars. These certificates are but silver in a portable, convenient form. They are paper money in no sense in which that term is used and understood. That is, they have not a single element of credit. They are not legal tender. They are simple orders to pay a certain sum of silver which the bearer has on deposit. The real purpose of the *Public* and its coadjutors is to drive silver out of circulation and establish mono-metalism, a purpose which they have not the candor and courage to openly avow."

### LITERATURE.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY'S SIX MONTHS' ADDITIONS.

AMONG the rare and valuable books added to the Philadelphia Library during the last six months, as appears from its January bulletin, are a *fac-simile* of the "*Codex Alexandrinus*" of the New Testament, and one of the "*Ars Moriendi*," a black-book of the middle of the fifteenth century, the original of which cost the British Museum more than a thousand pounds sterling; a set of the folio "*Statutes at Large*" of Pennsylvania, and one of the "*Confederate States*" of America; a number of costly illustrated works on archaeology and architecture, from the private library of the late Dr. James Rush; a set, in sixteen folio volumes, not easily to be duplicated, of *Forest and Stream*, a favorite journal of American lovers of field sports; the "*Geological Reports*" of sixteen States and Territories; Strutt's "*Sylvia Britannica*," a set of the *United States Gazette* in thirty-nine volumes; the publications, complete in sixty-five volumes, (costing \$600,) of the Roman *Instituto di Correspondenza Archeologica*, the centre of antiquarian research at the present day; a set, in twenty-six volumes, of "*Valentine's Manual*," the corner-stone of the history of New York City; and a copy of the curious "*Blutige Schau-Platz; oder, Martyrer Spiegel*," published at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, in 1739, a work which, from its historical and genealogical interest, and its great rarity, easily stands at the head of our Colonial books.

The most interesting acquisition recorded in the present bulletin, however, is a copy of the first book printed in German type in America,—the "*Zionitischer Weyrauchs Hügel*,"—in regard to which that learned local antiquary, Mr. Samuel W. Pennypacker, has contributed the following interesting note:

"This book contains a preface written at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, 14th of Fourth Month, 1739, which, with the title-page, covers fourteen pages; seven hundred and ninety-two pages of hymns and fourteen pages of index. It is dedicated 'To All Solitary Turtle-Doves Cooing in the Wilderness as a Spiritual Harp—Playing in the Many Times of Divine Visitation.' There are a number of facts in the bibliographical history of the '*Weyrauchs Hügel*,' any one of which would be enough to make it a remarkable production. It was the first book printed in German type in America. It was the first book from the justly celebrated and prolific Colonial press of Christopher Saur of Germantown. A letter from Germantown, dated November 16th, 1738, and published in the *Geistliche Fama*, a European periodical of the '*inspired*,' says: 'We have here a German book-publishing house, established by Saur, and the Seventh-Day Baptists have had a great hymn-book printed of old and new hymns mixed.' In rather a curious way, it led to the establishment of the Ephrata press. The thirty-seventh verse of the four hundredth hymn runs as follows:

"*Sehet, sehet, sehet, an!  
Sehet, seh' t an den Mann!  
Der von Gott erhebet ist,  
Der ist unser Herr und Christ,*"

which, literally translated, is:

"*Look, look look,  
Look, look upon the man;  
He is heard by God;  
He is our Lord and Christ.*"

"The compositor asked Saur whether he thought that more than one Christ had appeared. Saur inquired of him why he suggested such an idea; when the man pointed out this verse, and said it appeared to him that by it Conrad Beissel, the founder of the Ephrata cloister, meant himself. Saur wrote this to Beissel, and asked whether it had any foundation; whereupon Beissel replied to him that he was a fool. This language did not please Saur, who soon after issued a pamphlet censuring Beissel, saying, among other things, that his name contained the number six hundred and sixty-six of the beast of the Apocalypse, and that he had received something from all the planets—"from Mars his strength, from Venus his influence over women, and from Mercury his comedian tricks." Beissel became quite angry, and one of the results of the widening breach was a new press at Ephrata. The '*Weyrauchs Hügel*' is the largest and most important collection of the hymns of the Ephrata cloister. Many

of them were written there by Beissel and others, but unfortunately it is not possible, except in a few instances, to determine the authorship of particular hymns. Christina Hoehn, 'a pious and God-fearing woman,' who died an inmate of the cloister at an advanced age, wrote those upon pages 465 and 456, beginning: '*Wenn mir das Creutz will machen Schmerzen*,' and '*Ich dringe ein in Jesu Liebe*.' A miscellaneous book, beautifully written and illuminated, in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, contains the music to which these hymns were sung.

"A well-known New England collector, who has since met with a sad fate, succeeded a few years ago in finding a copy of the '*Weyrauchs Hügel*,' for which he paid forty dollars. Unfortunately, it lacked a title-page. Its owner, hearing of a gentleman living in the interior of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, who would be more likely than any one else to be able to supply the omission, made him a visit and offered him ten dollars for the missing leaf. The gentleman referred to, with a tender sympathy for the plight of his antiquarian friend, went out to the Loon Hill Institution, in Franklin County, and luckily found what was needed to complete the copy.

"As the edition was small and the book was in common use for devotional purposes, it has become extremely scarce, nearly all of the few known copies being imperfect. For accounts of it, see the *Deutsche Pioneer*, Vol. VIII., page 47, and Dr. Seidensticker's paper on '*Die Deutsch-Amerikanische Incunabula*,' in the same volume, page 475."

An important contribution to American bibliography by that indefatigable scholar, Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn,—no less than a list of all the issues of the Pennsylvania press, from the beginning in 1685 to the year 1734,—forms an appendix to the present unusually long and interesting bulletin. The bulk of the latter, of course, consists of the titles of such of the literature of the day, in English, French and German, as has been added to the library since July, 1881; but the Ridgway branch at Broad and Christian Streets, including the Loganian Library, has acquired many valuable works of reference, to a few only of which we have called the attention of the lovers of books.

**AUTHORS AND AUTHORSHIP.**—When Mr. James Payn, last summer, wrote in a leading English periodical in advocacy of more youths devoting themselves to the profession of literature, and prophesied success for very moderate abilities, we tacitly questioned the advisability of his course. In the same trend, if not with the same method of treatment, Mr. William Shepard, ("*Authors and Authorship*," New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,) has edited a little volume, painting in roseate coloring the literary life, and countenancing, though not perhaps expressly approving, enlistment by persons of mediocre attainments. Moreover, its tendency is towards the encouragement of continuous publication, even if the production be of confessedly ephemeral and jejune character. At least, such would be the inference drawn by the literary aspirant, and for preliminary instruction, the preface says, the book is especially designed. The general propagation of such ideas cannot, we think, result otherwise than disastrously, both to the sanguine tyro and to the unfortunate reader,—in disaster to the former, because the elimination of the weakest in the struggle for literary existence is perhaps now more necessary than ever before; and in detriment to the latter, by enforcing on his perusal a mass of platitudes which is already almost overwhelming. It is but fair to Mr. Shepard to observe that he presents forcibly the obstacles to success, in the shape of overcrowded ranks, rejected manuscripts, poor remuneration, etc., etc.; but he glosses all this over with the complacency of what to him is the *memoria pratoriorum malorum*, and seemingly forgets that, beyond encouraging those really clever, he is generating an unwarranted confidence in thousands of others, each and every one of whom possesses not a shadow of doubt of his or her being a heaven-born genius.

In view of its scope, we feel called upon to note another tendency of this little compilation calculated to nurture a false idea of the prerequisites of a successful literary career; and this is the omission of insistence upon the necessity of diligent and ceaseless study, as well before launching out as contemporaneously with writing for publication. Hardly is there a word on this phase of the subject, but, on the contrary, we are assured by implication of the desirability of constant intellectual production. Leaving out of the question the absurd presumption of assuming the position of leaders and directors of thought by those thus necessarily below the ordinary level, (further than in the possession of a facility for making nothing appear something,) it is not easy to understand how propagation can result without fertilization. Were it not experimentally demonstrated that such views as we have just indicated to be false are those so often jumped at by the youthful writer, these observations would be hypercritical; as it is, they are deemed requisite, and, to use the phrase of reviewers, "we offset these trifles of fault-finding against our general praise."

As already remarked, the work is a compilation, and is the precursor of what the editor terms a "series of booklets;" and, if the execution of those to come is as laudable as this one, we predict a place for them in almost every library. The original matter is in quality inconsiderable, serving as merely a series of reminiscences, confessions and miscellaneous essays by those who have climbed to a position which the world calls successful. The arrangement, however, is always logical and luminous, the selections judicious and pertinent, and the ground covered wonderfully extensive. Among the various captions under which the subjects are classified, are: "The Chances of Literature," "Rejected MSS.," "The Rewards of Literature," "Literature Considered as a Staff and as a Crutch," "First Appearance in Print," and numerous



others, including the later authorial life, from the timorously submitted first attempt to the adulation consequent upon literary notoriety. One of those books essentially light and entertaining, it yet contains on almost every page something we may care to remember, and it is feared one selection would lead to so many more as to far exceed our limits. Not only those who live to write, but those who live to read, will find in "Authors and Authorship" as interesting a little manual for the passing of leisure hours as any we can now recall.

One error in quotation, from its being so conspicuously placed in the initial sentence of the chapter on "First Appearance in Print," cannot fail to invoke attention, if not to elicit criticism. It is the well-known line from "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:" "'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;" which Mr. S. writes: "'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's self," etc. Were it not that we are told Lord Byron said so, the word "self" might be considered as purposely inserted.

**THE CARE OF INFANTS.**—("The Mother's Guide in the Management and Feeding of Infants," by John M. Keating, M. D. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co.)—One of the greatest imperfections in our system of educating women is the neglect of a proper training for that most important duty of their lives,—the management of their children. Among laboring people, it is very common for a girl six or seven years old to be left in charge of a baby brother or sister, while the mother is out for a day's work; and this little creature, guided by the instinct implanted in every female breast, soon learns to care for her charge, and it is often wonderful to observe the skill and tenderness with which the duty is performed. In the more wealthy classes, the girl has no such opportunity; she has a doll to dress and undress, and by especial favor is allowed to look at the baby in the nurse's lap, but at an early age must begin to acquire the accomplishments calculated to make her "shine in society," and to render her an attractive and agreeable companion. In the first instance, the child's doll is a living being, and she has every chance of gaining a knowledge that will be of inestimable value to her when she becomes a mother, although she may be otherwise untaught; in the second, the child becomes a polished woman, who, when married, must either entrust the care of her child to a nurse, or learn by a bitter experience, and sometimes at the sacrifice of a life most dear to her, the offices of maternity. A few hours taken from the time too often wasted in the unsuccessful attempt to create a linguist or a musician, and spent in imparting even an elementary training in the care of children, would be neither missed nor regretted. A step in the right direction has been taken by the introduction of the study of physiology in many schools; but much has yet to be done.

To supply this want, a number of popular books on the management of infants have lately been published. Some of these are not sufficiently explicit; others enter too deeply into the subject, and fail in their object by attempting to convey in a few pages, to those who are unacquainted with the principles of medical science, rules of practice that can only be properly applied after years of study and with the experience derived from the observation of many cases of disease. Dr. Keating's "Mother's Guide" is one of the best of its class. It treats clearly and fully of those points relating to the care of infants which every mother should know, and in a very few instances only oversteps the line that should separate the popular from the scientific medical book. The author divides the subject-matter into three sections, considering first the general management of an infant from birth to the beginning of dentition, secondly its requirements during the period of dentition, and lastly its care after it is said to be "raised," or after it has passed its third year. Each section contains appropriate directions as to food, bathing, clothing and exercise; the accidents liable to happen in each period are detailed, and, while much good advice is given in regard to the treatment of trifling illnesses, the symptoms that should warn the parent no longer to trust to herself, but to send for a physician, are carefully indicated.

We must take exception to one of Dr. Keating's directions in regard to "bottle-feeding," namely: "As soon as the morning milk arrives, it is well to prepare the food for the day." It is often necessary, in hot weather, to scald or lightly boil the whole of the daily supply of milk as soon as it comes in the morning, in order to keep it sound; but it is a golden rule always to prepare each portion of food separately, immediately before it is to be used. Further, the author, though he very properly describes the kind of bottle to be used, has neglected to give a caution against the employment of the very fashionable nursing-bottles fitted with a combination of rubber and glass tubing which can never be kept clean and which are the cause of much illness and mortality among hand-fed infants.

Nevertheless, Dr. Keating's book is a thoroughly good one, and it may be recommended to all young mothers, especially to those going with their families to the sea-side or country, where doctors are difficult to obtain. Governed by it, any woman of average intelligence can save her child much suffering, and after mastering its contents will be prepared to meet any ordinary emergency that may arise.

NORMAN AND BRETON LEGENDS are sure to be interesting, even when

not especially well told, and when told very well indeed they cannot be anything but entirely delightful. Mrs. Macquoid is a natural, born story-teller, and Thomas, her husband, has a very pretty skill with his pencil; and so the two, writing together, have produced in their "Pictures and Legends from Normandy and Brittany"—published in America by G. P. Putman's Sons,—a book that is altogether charming. The structure is that in which Irving delighted—bits of travel, strung lightly together, with an interlude of story-telling every now and then, as the travellers, while eating their lunch by a way-side fountain, or while halted for the night, fall in with some queer character who has all the legends of the region by heart. This setting gives an added zest to the stories themselves, and helps not a little to give them realism. For the time being, one can believe in stories of spells and enchantments when they are crooned forth, by the flickering firelight in the low-ceiled kitchen of a quaint old inn, by a witch-like old body, who, in her own proper person, seems to vouch for their truthfulness. The bits of travel, and the legends which rest upon a substantial foundation,—as that of the noble Count of La Garaye and his sweet wife,—are as good in their way as the wonder-stories in theirs; and the combination of the marvellous, the edifying and the picturesque side of commonplace, makes up one of the most entertaining books of the season.

**WORDS, FACTS AND PHRASES.**—Of late years, in England, there have been devised a great many "royal roads to learning" in the shape of books of reference which explain common allusions and cast light on facts more or less recondite. The author of the "Enquire Within" books was a master in this art. So is Dr. Brewer, with his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," and his "Reader's Hand-Book." Mr. Eliezer Edwards, of Birmingham, in his "Words, Facts and Phrases," (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.,) gives us a book which stands midway between Dr. Brewer's dictionary and the volume of selections from notes and queries called "Milledulcia." He is far less systematic than Dr. Brewer. He does not concede that the reader has a right to be aggrieved, if he fails to find what he looks for. But his is more systematic than the other work. He has gathered his budget of "curious, quaint and out-of-the-way matters" from a great number of books and periodicals, and he strings them together in alphabetical order for the reader's entertainment. It is a book worthy having at hand, though not, in our opinion, at all equal to Dr. Brewer's.

**RECOLLECTIONS OF AUTUN HOUSE,** by "C. Autun," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, comes nigh unto being a work of genius, only it lacks the nameless something that gives genius its name. It is a sketchy narrative, enlivened by crude but spirited cuts of the misadventures of no less than eleven children,—four girls and seven boys,—who lived together and were mischievous together and separately, in the years when the present elderly century was young. There is an obvious truthfulness about the stories told here; they are altogether too queer and too improbable, for the most part, to be anything but studies from the life; and they are told with a delightful ease and are pervaded by a real humor,—quaint, mellow, and genuinely merry. Ostensibly, the book is written "for children;" but the children who will take to it most kindly, and who will most closely sympathize with the strain of sadness that underlies its blithe surface, are those whose hair is thinning on top and at the temples is turning gray,—perhaps, even, the spirit of the book will come closer still to the children whose hair is quite white and whose heads are bowed by the heavy burdens of many years.

**JULIAN KARSLAKE'S SECRET,** by Mrs. John Hodder Needell, is a lurid novel of the good old-fashioned kind,—a melodrama in which horror follows horror so rapidly that the awe-stricken reader has a gruesome sense at the close of having absorbed the essence of an entire circulating library. The secret in question is a vow which *Julian Karslake* makes to "stand by" a disreputable younger brother. Circumstances make it imperative on him to shoulder various crimes which this scapegoat has committed, and, as he (*Julian*,) is a clergyman, the business grows painfully interesting. It leads to complications of all kinds, including separation from his wife, which he submits to with the rest, rather than be unfaithful to his "vow." The story is violent to absurdity in places, but it is cleverly managed; and that there is a demand for highly-spiced literary dishes of the kind is constantly made evident. The scene is English, and the book in its original shape was doubtless one of the regulation three-volume novels. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

TEACHERS' EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. BEING THE VERSION SET FORTH A. D. 1611, AND REVISED A. D. 1881. 8vo. Pp. 275. With appendices of 69 pp. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS, ENGLISH AND LATIN. With an Appendix, Containing Proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages; Law and Ecclesiastical Terms and Significations; Names, Dates and Nationality of Quoted Authors, etc. By J. K. Hoyt and Anna L. Wood. 8vo. Pp. 900. \$5.00. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD AND EDUCATION. Hiram College Memorial. By B. A. Hinsdale, A. M., President of Hiram College. Pp. 433. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE LITERARY LIFE. Edited by William Shepard. (I.) Authors and Authorship. Pp. 258. \$1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

It is understood that Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, Pa., who, as literary executor of Colonel Isaac Wayne, came into the possession of a great part of the correspondence and private papers of General Anthony Wayne, is at work on them with a view to their early publication. It is a singular fact in our historical literature how long the career of General Wayne has been neglected. There is really no good memoir concerning him—one of the most picturesque and prominent figures in the War of American Independence.

From Mr. J. W. Bouton, New York, its American publisher, we receive the first issue of *The Bibliographer*, the new "journal of book-lore" established by Mr. Eliot Stock, London. It is a handsome magazine, in strict old style of type and arrangement. The University Librarian of Cambridge, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, contributes an article on "Godfried Van der Haghen, (G. H.), the Publisher of Tindale's Own Last Edition of the New Testament in 1534-35." Other articles are of the same general character appropriate to the plan of the magazine. "An American Rarity in Angling Literature," by T. Westwood, is a review of a pamphlet printed in Philadelphia in 1830 by Judah Dobson, and describing, as by "A Member," that rather famous old "Schuylkill Fishing Company," or "State in Schuylkill," that, from 1732 forward, for many years caught some and ate many fish at the "Falls," near this city. Mr. Westwood regards it as the oldest angling club in the world—"the Walton and Cotton Club is infantine compared with it."

A new quarterly periodical, entitled *Revue de l'Extrême Orient*, is just undertaken at Paris. It will treat of China, Japan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are to publish, during the present month, Professor Huxley's "Science and Culture, and Other Essays," and Mr. J. R. Green's new volume on early English history.

The Literary Club of Manchester, England, have determined upon the issue of a quarterly periodical, called the *Manchester Quarterly*, its articles and illustrations to be furnished by the members.

Messrs. Longmans of London have ready two new volumes of the great historical work by S. R. Gardiner, covering the period from 1637 to 1642. They begin with the first signs of trouble that afterwards developed into the Puritan Revolution; they include the Star Chamber trials of Prynne, Burton and Bastwick, Hampden's ship-money case, the abortive meeting of the Short Parliament and the first fourteen months of the Long Parliament; they end with the raising of the standard at Nottingham.

Mr. G. McCall Theal, who has resided for a period of twenty years in South Africa, has recently arrived in England, bringing with him a collection of Kaffir folk-tales taken down from the mouths of the natives. The tales are now at press, and will be issued as a book early next year by Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co.

A paragraph somewhat discouraging to new writers is travelling around to the effect that the editor of *Harper's Magazine* is said to have accepted a sufficient number of articles to serve for two years. According to this, should he not receive a single fresh contribution, his supply will last till 1883.

A selection from the private correspondence of Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, created third Earl of Strafford, distinguished as a soldier under William III. and Marlborough, and as a diplomatist under Queen Anne, is being prepared for publication, in London, by Mr. J. J. Cartwright, the editor of the "Memoirs of Sir John Reresby."

Mr. Swinburne intends contributing to one of the English periodicals an article embodying his views on the character of Mary, Queen of Scots.

An elegant edition, limited to six hundred copies, has been published at Rome of two letters of Columbus and one of Amerigo Vespucci as to the finding of the New World. The first letter of the great discoverer is undated, and the second professes to be written from Granada, 6th February, 1502. Amerigo's letter deals with the commercial importance of the continent which has so strangely come to be named after him.

Madame de Novikoff will contribute to an early number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "The Temperance Movement in Russia."

"Jews as They Are" is the title of a book which is to appear in London, early in January, from the pen of Mr. C. K. Salaman.

Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., New York, announce that they have entered upon an important undertaking,—the publication of Spurgeon's work, "The Treasury of David." This is regarded by the author and other authorities on Biblical research as his greatest achievement; he has aimed to gather in it all that is good that has ever been said on the Psalms, and then has added voluminous and elaborate comment. There are to be six volumes in all, and of these five are out in London. Messrs. Funk & Co. have arranged directly with Mr. Spurgeon for republishing here, and will make six volumes, octavo, at two dollars each. (The lowest price for the imported work has been four dollars per volume.)

Mrs. Jackson ("H. H.") has gone to California for a six months' tour, and, it is understood, is to write concerning scenery and people in that State for the *Century*. Her papers will be illustrated by Mr. Birch.

The *Harvard Daily Herald* issued its first number on Tuesday, January 3d. It is conducted "by Students of Harvard University," and will appear daily, except Sundays, during the college year. It promises well.

The engravings (usually portraits of distinguished literary people,) heretofore given on the first page of *The Critic* are now to be omitted. The conductors found it difficult, they state, to make them satisfactory in an art sense.

A new monthly, the *Industrial Review*, covering the whole field of the industries in a technical and trade manner, is about to be launched in this city. The conductors found their incentive to its start largely in the Atlanta exhibition, and Mr. Grady, of the *Constitution*, is one of the parties interested. It will devote a large share of attention to the industries of the South.

Mr. W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, is reported to be writing the life of President Buchanan.

A poem suggested by the death of President Garfield comes all the way from Rugby, England, under peculiar circumstances. It will be published in the February number of *Harper's Magazine*, and is called "A Message from England to America." Professor Goodwin of Harvard writes concerning the poem: "I have been much gratified by the strong feeling with which the Rugby School received the death of President Garfield. They held a meeting, at which one of the teachers addressed the boys on the subject, and one of them wrote me that the boys were all glad to leave their play to hear about Garfield. This poem was written by Mr. Morice under the influence of that occasion, and I think it is pleasant (apart from any merits of the poem itself,) to have such an expression of warm feeling from such sources."

Announcement is made of the issue in Philadelphia, about February 1st, of the initial number of a new illustrated literary weekly, to be conducted by Judge A. W. Tourgee, assisted by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton and Mr. Robert S. Davis. The name will be *Our Continent*. The details given of the projected enterprise show that it will present itself under extremely attractive conditions as to authorship, illustrations, etc., and the successful establishment of such a journal in Philadelphia will be a notable event, indeed.

Mr. Oscar Wilde, the English poet and representative of æstheticism, reached New York on Monday. He proposes to lecture in that city on the evening of January 9th (the announcement being, however, that he "will deliver an address"), his subject to be "The English Renaissance." It is stated that he has two volumes with him ready for publication, one being poetry.

Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the veteran English novelist, died in London on the 3d inst. His age was nearly seventy-seven. The list of his works of fiction is of great length.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has written a poem upon the late Dean Stanley, and intends to print it in the next number of *The Nineteenth Century*.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is writing a new story, called "Kept in the Dark."

A new club in Boston, something like the Tile Club of New York, is about to illustrate for Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the poems of Mr. T. B. Aldrich, editor of the *Atlantic*. It is called the Paint and Clay Club.

*Irudence Marlitt*, the heroine of Mrs. Lillie's æsthetic story in the forthcoming number of *Harper's Magazine*, is a young American girl of wonderful fresh beauty and charm. She makes her first appearance dressed in "a shabby n uslin gown," in an æsthetic drawing-room in "Passionate Bronpton," surrounded by a multitude of the apostles of the "utter" and the "intense."

### DRIFT.

—Mr. Joseph F. James, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, describes the Colorado Desert. He says: "Everyone knows the old story of the two soldiers who, while stationed at Fort Yuma, died, and, going straight to Hades, returned in a short time for their blankets! Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that parts of Southern California and Arizona are among the hottest regions of the world. Neither the Desert of Gobi in Asia nor the Great Sahara in Africa can be worse in this respect than their small relative, the Colorado Desert in California. The desert occupies almost the whole of the large county of San Diego. It is some one hundred and fifty miles long and fifty miles wide, and the Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the centre of it. About sixty miles from Los Angeles, the railroad encounters a very heavy grade, one hundred to one hundred and ten feet to the mile, and it continues for twenty-two miles. At the summit, known as San Geronio Pass, begins the descent into the desert, and every mile brings you to a more desolate country. At Whitewater Station, twenty miles from the summit, the desert commences in earnest."

—Announcement is made in London that Sir F. Leighton's picture, "Viola," will be at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-Mall, for ten days, from the 2d of January. It is to be engraved as a companion to the same artist's "Moretta." When the plate is finished, the picture will be sent to the United States.

—A rumor has reached the London *Academy*, which publishes it *sous toutes réserves*, of an important "find" of Egyptian antiquities on the Oxus, near Bokhara, including personal ornaments of the richest description. This would indicate a remote commercial intercourse between Egypt and the far East, and may possibly lead to a new geographical identification for "the land of Put," at present supposed to be the Somali Country.

—Mr. C. B. Birch, A. R. A., has been commissioned to execute a colossal statue of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, to be placed in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.



—The trustees of the British Museum were purchasers of eighty-one lots at the sale of the Sunderland Library, and several valuable works have thus been added to the national library, including the *Æsop* and two other tracts printed by Richard Pynson in 1502, five of the works of Giordano Bruno, and one of the rarest works on Canada, —“*Estat de l'Eglise et de la Colonie Française dans la Nouvelle France, par Jeans, Evêque de Québec*,”—all at moderate prices.

—The portraits of themselves painted by Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Millais and Mr. Watts have now been placed in the Uffizi Gallery, and the *Academy* hears that local opinion is not unfavorable to the English artists in the necessary comparison they challenge with the greatest portrait-painters of other times and of other countries.

—The German papers announce the discovery at Augsburg of a bronze statuette of Mercury. The feet are wanting, but otherwise it is well preserved. The head is covered with the *petasus*.

—The newly formed Geographical Society of Mozambique is endeavoring to get a survey made of the gulfs and rivers of the province, and it also proposes to organize an expedition to Lake Nyassa, which is to start from Sangul.

—Rubens's picture, “The Miracles of St. Benedict,” was sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, recently, for the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand francs, the painting going to the Museum of Brussels.

—M. Pasteur has been elected to the chair of M. Littré in the French Academy without opposition.

—During November, says *Nature*, twenty-two earthquake shocks were observed in various parts of Switzerland. They are said to have been most numerous in the neighborhood of Schaffhausen.

—The *National Zeitung* states that Hans Makart is engaged on a *genrebild* of the time of the Empire. It represents two maidens in the act of observing a bird's nest.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### THE PROTEST OF AN ANTI-PARNELLITE AGAINST “THE AMERICAN'S” IRISH VIEWS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

NOTICE in your paper of December 10th a letter from Goldwin Smith, and see your remarks thereon in reply. I think you are quite “out” in your Irish views, and also in your estimate of Mr. Parnell, his acts and intentions. . . . . Mr. Parnell has no definite ground that he works on. He agitates for “fair rent,” when he has got that, he advocates “no rent,” and even now he agitates for “repeal of the union,” and says that the “tillers of the soil shall become the proprietors” of it. How? By purchase or by plunder, by confiscation or by driving the owner from the soil to save his life. He is worse than our New York anti-renters. As to “Ireland for the Irish,” it is a delusion, and the English and Scotch people will never submit to it. Scotland and England can live together under one union,—and so could Ireland, if she were permitted to do so, and not goaded to madness by her priestly task-masters. Suppose the colored people in our States were to say they would not be content with freedom (equality with the whites), but they demanded the soil, also, to be given up to them, and compelled the owners of the plantations to go out of the country, and let them govern in their own way. They had wrongs to plead in their behalf. They had been bought, sold, whipped, shot, in order to compel obedience to their masters, so that their labor should find wealth and luxury for others to enjoy. But they were satisfied with freedom, and are getting themselves into shape to earn and enjoy their rights, and can become “tillers of their own soil,” when they have purchased it. Besides, “union” is as precious to the British nation as it is to our own nation. If a majority of the British people don't believe the Irish can govern Ireland, they are the people, not we, to settle that controversy. Who that has seen the mismanagement of the Irish in our city Governments,—in New York and other cities,—will say that they are capable to administer the Government as it should be? The meeting of the next British Parliament will see one of two things accomplished,—either law and order in Ireland without further coercion, or sure and stringent measures to enforce obedience and keep the peace. England and Scotland are, like our own people, a law-abiding people. If the Irish are not willing to accept “justice with mercy,” let them take the consequences of their folly. They will get no further sympathy from America. We are tired of their whining: “Justice for Ireland.”

Yours truly,

OSWEGO, NEW YORK, December, 1881.

BENJ. STOCKS.

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, January 5.

THE stock markets during the closing days of last week were without change of importance, but upon Tuesday (Monday being a legal holiday,) there was again a heavy selling movement in New York and Philadelphia, and a decline in prices. This was followed on Wednesday by a “bear” market in the morning, with a recovery afterwards and a steadier closing. In the Philadelphia market, the following were the last quotations (sales,) made for leading shares: Lehigh Navigation, 43½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 60¾; Northern Pacific, preferred, 75¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 61¼; Northern Central Railroad, 49½; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western, 21; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 60; Northern Pacific, common, 36; Reading Railroad, 33¼; Underground Telegraph, \$1.30.

In New York, the closing prices were: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 126¾; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 40¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 95; Missouri,

Kansas and Texas, 36¼; New Jersey Central, 90¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 132¼; Lake Shore, 112¼; St. Paul, 106¾; Delaware and Hudson, 107½; Western Union, 79¾; Wabash, 36; Ohio and Mississippi, 34¾; Reading, 66½; New York Central, 130½; Denver and Rio Grande, 66¾; Colorado Coal, 42½.

The closing quotations of United States securities in New York yesterday were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . . . .	114¾	114¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . . . .	114¾	114¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . . .	117¾	117¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . . .	117¾	117¾
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . . .	125	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . . .	126	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . . .	127	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . . .	128	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . . .	129	
Continued 6s, . . . . .	100¾	101¼
Continued 5s, . . . . .	102	102¼

The following statement in reference to the calling of United States bonds was sent out from the Treasury Department on Wednesday: “At the close of business yesterday (Tuesday, January 3d), there had been redeemed at the Treasury Department \$17,704,200 of United States bonds embraced in the one hundred and fifth call, which matured on December 24th; \$2,295,800 of the continued six per cent. bonds embraced in this call thus remain outstanding up to noon to-day. The amount of bonds received for redemption, including those purchased by the Assistant Treasurer in New York under the last order of Secretary Folger authorizing the acceptance of \$5,000,000 weekly, without rebate of interest, aggregated \$7,624,500, leaving \$12,375,500 of the one hundred and sixth call still outstanding. All the bonds embraced in this call have been made payable upon presentation by circulars issued from time to time by Secretary Folger. The fact that but \$2,500 of the bonds were offered for redemption on Wednesday last led Treasury officers to expect large offerings this week. These expectations have not been realized, however, as none of the bonds were offered for sale in New York to-day; hence, the \$12,000,000 of continued six per cents. embraced in the one hundred and sixth call are still outstanding. The call does not mature until the 29th inst., and the interest does not cease until that date. There appears to be no doubt in financial circles here that the Government bonds are being retained by holders for the purpose of evading the personal tax which affects other securities.”

In New York yesterday (Wednesday,) no bonds were presented for redemption up to noon, but in the afternoon \$1,449,005 were received.

The statement of the New York banks issued on Saturday showed a considerable increase in loans and deposits. The reserve somewhat decreased, and the surplus reserve (in excess of twenty-five per cent.,) was \$1,251,900. The principal items, compared with those of the previous week, were as follows:

	December 24.	December 31.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$313,464,100	\$315,443,400	Inc. \$1,979,300
Specie, . . . . .	57,390,100	57,782,500	Inc. 392,400
Legal tenders, . . . . .	16,015,300	15,942,000	Dec. 73,300
Deposits, . . . . .	287,448,400	289,890,400	Inc. 2,442,000
Circulation, . . . . .	20,125,800	20,162,400	Inc. 36,600

The Philadelphia banks showed a small increase in their reserve. The following were the chief items in the statement:

	December 24.	December 31.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$74,418,388	\$73,785,991	Dec. \$662,397
Reserve, . . . . .	16,706,348	16,708,715	Inc. 2,367
Deposits, . . . . .	50,205,191	50,274,058	Inc. 68,867
Circulation, . . . . .	11,117,528	11,117,501	Dec. 27
Clearings, . . . . .	59,499,700	46,992,069	Dec. 12,507,631

The specie held by the New York banks did not increase during 1881. They reported, December 31st, 1880, \$58,047,900. On the closing day of 1881 they had \$57,782,500. There was an increase during the year of \$1,754,200 in circulation, proving the greater demand for money.

The savings banks of Massachusetts during 1881 made a net gain of about thirty thousand accounts and of \$12,000,000 in deposits. The average rate of interest paid has been four per cent., an increase of seven-hundredths of one per cent. over 1880. The forms of investment have not materially changed, except that of loans on personal security, in which item there is a large proportionate increase—about enough to absorb all the increase of deposits.

The net funded debt of New York City on December 30th was \$98,302,854, a decrease of \$3,207,037 during the year.

The official statement of the public debt at January 1st shows the total debt bearing interest to be \$1,554,534,600. The net reduction of debt during December was \$12,793,623.56, and in the six months since July 1st \$75,107,094.89. The debt upon which interest has ceased was \$11,528,265.26, and the debt bearing no interest was \$437,270,212.92. The amount of cash in the Treasury was \$253,377,980.76, of which \$156,369,534.18 was a balance in excess of current liabilities.

The Governor and Sinking Fund Commissioners of Pennsylvania opened yesterday at Harrisburg bids for a loan to redeem the maturing bonds of the State. The bids reached about \$20,000,000, and were at three, three and one-half and four per cent. The amount awarded (all that was desired,) is \$9,173,000, and the premiums offered on this by the bidders aggregated \$429,339.17. With the premium added to the loan awarded, about \$9,600,000 of the State's loans of \$10,000,000 due next month will be redeemed. The remaining \$400,000 will be met with money in the sinking fund. About \$5,000,000 of the thirty-year loan was taken at four per cent., at an average premium of 107. The amount awarded at three and one-half per cent. was about \$1,500,000, at an average premium of 102½.

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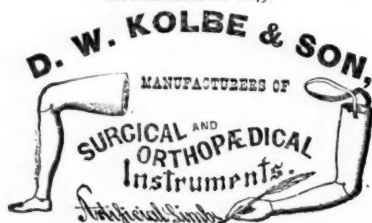
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This statement does not include TRUST FUNDS and TRUST INVESTMENTS, these being kept separate and apart from the ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, and having the additional security of a distinct Trust Capital of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Real Estate, No. 325-331 Chestnut Street, including	
Vaults,	\$474,666 19
Other Real Estate,	113,229 59
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered Real	
Property,	1,164,200 00
Stocks and Loans,	2,812,127 50
Time Loans secured by Collaterals,	4,242,450 93
Call Loans secured by Collaterals,	4,253,631 37
Cash,	1,776,151 79
Total,	\$14,936,457.37

### Statement of Stocks and Loans.

United States Funded 5s, 3½ per cent.,	\$350,000
Pennsylvania State Loan, 5 per cent.,	20,000
Pennsylvania State Loan, 4 per cent.,	44,000
Lehigh Valley R. R. Consolidated Mortgage 6 per	
cent.,	140,000
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Gold 6s,	30,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Convertible Gold	
Loan,	10,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. 6 per cent. Gold	
Loan,	33,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Consolidated Mort-	
gage 7 per cent.,	200,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Greenwood Mort-	
gage Bonds,	33,000
Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mortgage 6s,	100,000
Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mortgage 5s,	92,000
Pennsylvania Co. 6 per cent. Registered Bonds,	10,000
Pennsylvania Co. 4½ per cent. Loan,	167,000
Car Trust of New York,	56,000
Ridley Park Association Bonds,	100,000
Philadelphia and Erie R. R. 5 per cent. Registered	
Bonds,	100,000
Shenandoah Valley Railroad, First Mortgage, 7 per	
cent. Bonds,	100,000
Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, 6 per cent. Mort-	
gage Loan,	5,500
Etna Iron Company, First Mortgage Bond,	62,000
City of Allegheny 7s,	5,000
New York and Pacific Car Trust,	71,000
Central New Jersey Car Trust,	61,000
New Jersey Car Trust,	11,000
Northern Central Railroad, First Mortgage, Gold 6s,	2,000
New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, First Mort-	
gage,	100,000
New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Car Trust,	163,000
Texas and Pacific Railway Company, First Mort-	
gage, East Division,	50,000
Railway Equipment Trust Bonds, 6 per cent.,	103,000
Belt Railroad and Stock Yard, First Mortgage 6s,	50,000
Trust Certificate, Philadelphia, Wilmington and	
Baltimore 4s,	250,000
Michigan Central Railroad 5s,	100,000
Texas and Pacific Railway, First Mortgage, Rio	
Grande Division,	50,000
Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, First Mort-	
gage, Sterling Bonds,	100,000
Railroad Car Trust of Philadelphia, 7s,	24,000

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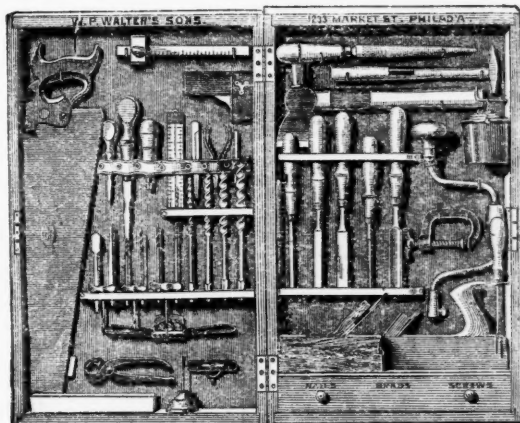
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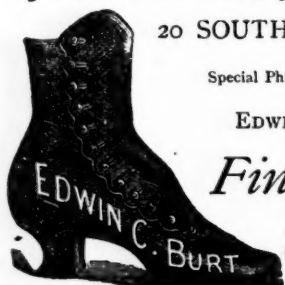
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